Volume 160 No. 2

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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Background illustration shows greatly enlarged photomicrograph of Roche vitamin A palmitate crystals.

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NPA to Allocate Zinc; Revises Tin Use Rule

In a move to channel available supplies of slab zinc more effectively to the defense program, the National Production Authority on July 5 ordered slab zinc under complete allocation, effective August 1.

In another important move during the week, NPA revised for the third quarter the regulations governing the use of pig tin, in order to make additional savings in its use and give added incentive for more efficient utilization of tin scrap.

The amendment to order M-9 provides that, beginning August 1, no person may accept delivery of slab zinc for any purpose in any month unless such acceptance has been previously authorized by NPA on an approved allocation form. Excepted from this provision are:—

1. Deliveries of slab zinc to the General Services Administration for its stockpile of strategic materials.

2. Acceptance of slab zinc directly from a foreign source for the sole purpose of resale without change in form.

3. Certain small consumers of slab zinc.

To assist NPA in administering the allocation control, all producers of slab zinc will be required to file reports on the 20th of each month and consumers on the 15th. Producers' reports will include data on operations during the preceding month and on the quantity of zinc which they anticipate will be available during the month in which allocations will be in effect. Reports submitted by consumers and dealers will show the uses to which zinc has been put and the quantity required for the montn of allocation.

A revision of NPA's basic tin conserva-

—Continued on page 79

CCC Linseed Oil, Skim Milk Prices Unchanged

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced July 1 that it would continue to offer its supplies of raw linseed oil and spray process dry skim milk for sale for domestic use at the same prices that prevailed for sales in June. In the case of the linseed oil this price is the market price on the date of sale and for the skim milk it is 15½ cents per pound "in store" at location of the stocks.

The agency said that it has 211,000,000 pounds of linseed oil available for sale to domestic users, which is the same amount offered at the beginning of June; no sales apparently had been made during the month. In the case of the skim milk, the amount offered now is 10,000,000 pounds, an increase of 5,300,000 pounds over the June 1 offering.

Sulphur Allocation Imminent

The International Materials Conference is expected to announce its plan for world allocation of sulphur supplies this week. The way was cleared for putting a sulphur allocation program into effect, it was stated, when an agreement was reached on allocation of tungsten and molybdenum, and for controlling world prices of tungsten.

Price Trend Dip Is Lessened

Price changes were far less numerous in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week, totaling sixty-five, against ninety-two in the previous week. The proportion of reductions also was less (72.3 percent, against 84.8 percent).

Lower averages were reached in three of the ten major market divisions; but there were higher marks in two (heavy chemicals and agricultural chemicals). The weight of reductions was still a bit the heavier; but the cut in the overall price index was only 0.2 point.

The higher price averages were influenced by advances in copper sulphate, ammonium sulphate, and cyanamide. This was a new display of activity among inorganic chemicals—but it had been expected.

Oils and fats were still the heavy influence on the downside; they got a goodly assist last week from drugs and fine chemicals, where there were reductions in four sorbitan compounds and another cut in menthol. All changes in fats and oils were not reductions, three edible vegetable oils being advanced. Their fatty acids and four others were reduced, however. The reductions in oils were all in the drying and other industrial groups. The cuts also included three vegetable waxes, cocoabutter, and oleostearin.

The slack demand brought another cut in packing-house by-products. Spray skim milk powder was put over on the upside. There was a slight show of strength in botanical drugs, but condiments continued to weaken. Aromatic oils were again slightly on the downside.

Buying interest as a whole sagged some more last week. This did not ease the situation of sulphuric acid or benzol; but some easing in certain chlorine compounds was reported here and there, and ten-month contracts were being offered in ammonium sulphate.

The prevailing opinion was that the vacation period is going to be a dull one with reference to buying of industrial materials no matter what may be the scheme set up under the new defense production act. Some believe that defense production will be curtailed if the outcome of the Korea palavering even looks good. That, of course, is one of the objectives of the "peace proposition."

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

July 6, 1951	June 29, 1951	July 1, 1950	July 7, 1950
150.0	150.2	121.1	121.0

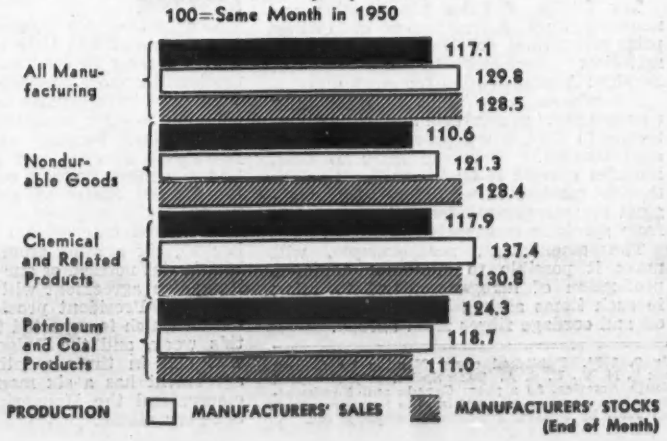
The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	154.3	121.6	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	154.5	121.0	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	153.7	120.6	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	151.4	120.7	143.9	135.4	121.9

Business in April, 1951

100=Same Month in 1950



OPS Freeze Puts Chemicals Under Both GCPR, CPR 22

The chemical industry faces the prospect of having to operate partly under the General Ceiling Price Regulation and partly under the manufacturer's pricing order (CPR 22) during the remainder of this month at least, as a result of the price freeze ordered by the Office of Price Stabilization June 30.

General overriding regulation 13, issued June 30 after congress voted a thirty-one-day extension of the defense production act with a prohibition against rollbacks, permits only those manufacturers to establish new prices for their products who had filed their form 8 reports by June 14 and had put their new prices into effect on or before June 30. Manufacturers who had not done so are required to continue their pricing under GCPR.

OPS officials estimated that there were 46,000 form 8 reports on file by July 5, but it was not disclosed how many of these were from the chemical industry, or how many had been filed in time and the new prices put into effect on June 30. These forms were from about 25,000 manufacturers affected by CPR 22. A separate form has to be filed for each product.

The test as to whether a manufacturer can operate under CPR 22, or must continue to price under GCPR, depends upon whether a new price for a commodity covered by the regulation "was in effect" on June 30. In other words, a manufacturer must show that on or before June 30 he had both complied with the requirements of CPR 22 and had taken action to put it into effect prior to July 1, either by making price increases effective prior to July 1 or by other action such as actual written notification to OPS or his customers that he was putting the regulation into effect prior to July 1.

June 15 Key Date

A necessary prerequisite to put CPR 22 into effect in the case of a price increase was that a form 8 be filed more than fifteen days prior to putting the increase into effect. The regulation also provided, in effect, that any seller who made it effective for an increase also made it effective for all decreases. This means that no one may be said to have put CPR 22 into effect on or before June 30 who did not receive a return receipt or other acknowledgment showing that his form 8 proposing a price increase had been received prior to June 15.

OPS said that a mere filing of the form does not indicate that CPR 22 was in effect as to a seller. Many sellers filed their forms 8 before June 15 but did not exercise their option to put into effect either their price increases or price decreases which would have resulted from the use of the regulation. The regulation was not in effect as to these sellers. If, however, prior to July 1 the sellers, acting pursuant to CPR 22, made offers in writing, contracts, sales, or deliveries at prices at above their GCPR prices, that shows such sellers put the regulation into effect.

Future Delivery Action Cited

When the seller's only action in putting the regulation into effect was in terms applicable solely to deliveries, after June 30, this shows that the seller was putting the regulation into effect after that date and was merely making advance arrangements for deliveries to be governed by ceilings in effect at the time of delivery.

—Continued on page 66

Price Discrimination Bill Postponed Until August 3

A showdown in the senate in the matter of writing into permanent law the doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Standard Oil of Indiana case was postponed by agreement until next month.

The bill, S. 719, proposes to amend the Robinson-Patman act to establish more clearly that a seller may discriminate in prices among his customers when done in good faith to meet the price of a competitor. The court ruled that this was the law in the Standard Oil case and the legislation is to make certain that the court does not change its interpretation of the law at some later date.

The same group which fought the O'Mahoney pricing bill (S. 1008) in 1949, which eventually led to its being vetoed by President Truman, are opposing S. 719. They argue that no hearings have been held on the measure in spite of the many protests that have been received from little business against its enactment. Proponents argued that hearings were unnecessary in view of the extensive testimony that had been gathered on S. 1008 and the proposed moratorium on prosecutions of certain pricing cases in 1948 and 1949.

However, in order to satisfy the opponents, it was agreed that consideration of the bill will be delayed by the senate until August 2 in order that the senate small business committee might hold hearings if it chooses. When the bill is again taken up, a limitation on debate will be applied beginning August 3 of four hours on the bill and 40 minutes on each amendment, with the time to be divided equally between opponents and proponents.

Oils Export Controls Relaxed by USDA

As a result of an improved supply situation, the Department of Agriculture announced July 3 that the Office of International Trade has been authorized to place coconut oil, palm oil and oiticica oil on open-end quota for the period July 1 to September 30. Export control of sperm oil will be discontinued for this period. Medicinal castor oil is to be continued on open-end quota.

Export allocations of 90,000 pounds for tung oil and 46,000 pounds for castor oil other than medicinal also were announced. These are the maximum quantities of these oils which may be licensed for export during the three-month period. While no country-by-country allocations were made for any of the oils mentioned, export licenses will continue to be required.

During the period March 20 to June 30, country-by-country allocations were established for coconut oil, palm oil, tung oil and castor oil other than medicinal. Sperm oil and oiticica oil were under controls requiring the review of export applications by the Agriculture department before licenses were granted.

Alcohol Regulations Measure Wins Congressional Approval

Congressional action was completed June 30 on a bill (H. J. Res. 73) permitting the use of beverage alcohol in the synthetic rubber program and other phases of the defense program. The bill is similar to a law that was in effect during World War II. As the bill went to the White House for the President's signature, it carried an amendment of the senate that expressly permits the mingling of any beverage spirits intended for industrial use at a distillery or Internal Revenue bonded warehouse or in the course of removal without incurrence of the taxes imposed in respect of rectification. The amendment had been suggested by the Treasury Department so as to fully accomplish the purposes of the legislation.

Chemical Industry Gets Allotments Under CMP

An allotment of 172,000 pounds of copper and 3,322,000 pounds of aluminum has been made to the chemical industry for the third quarter of this year by the Defense Production Administration, it was announced July 6. These amounts have been made available to the chemical division of NPA for individual third-quarter allotments under the Controlled Materials Plan.

The allotments were made from an estimated third-quarter supply of 1,114,000,000 pounds of copper and 598,000,000 pounds of aluminum. The containers and packaging division received an allocation of 157,000 pounds of copper and 4,878,000 pounds of aluminum. The leather division received 248,000 pounds of copper and 653,000 pounds of aluminum, and the rubber division received 4,568,000 pounds of copper and 312,000 pounds of aluminum.

Plastics, Resins Output In 1950 a Record High

United States production of all synthetic plastics and resin materials as a group reached an all-time high of 2,200,000,000 pounds in 1950, an increase of 44 percent over the production reported for 1949, according to preliminary statistics released by the United States Tariff Commission. Sales in 1950 were 1,900,000,000 pounds, valued at $571,000,000, compared with 1,300,000,000 pounds, valued at $384,000,000, in the previous year.

Output of phenolic and other tar-acid resins in 1950 was 451,000,000 pounds, an increase of 55 percent over the 291,000,000 pounds reported for 1949. Sales in 1950 were 390,000,000 pounds, valued at $90,000,000, compared with sales of 249,000,000 pounds, valued at $57,000,000, in 1949. In 1950, phenolic and other tar-acid resins were produced in larger volume than any other group of synthetic plastics and resin materials.

Production in 1950 of alkyd resins, used chiefly as protective coatings, was 402,000,000 pounds compared with 316,000,000 pounds reported for 1949, an increase of 27 percent.

The upward trend of the past several years in the output of styrene resins continued in 1950. Production of these resins was 355,000,000 pounds in 1950, compared with 240,000,000 pounds in 1949, an increase of 48 percent. Output of urea and melamine resins in 1950 increased to 219,000,000 pounds from the 134,000,000 pounds reported for 1949. Production of vinyl resins also increased sharply. Production of these resins in 1950 was 381,000,000 pounds compared with 268,000,000 pounds in 1949.

Shortages of raw materials, principally benzene, resulted in a decline, during the latter part of 1950, in the rate of production of certain plastics and resin materials. However, the total output of such products for the year 1950 as a whole was the largest on record.

Armour Chemicals to Be Used In New Oil Recovery Method

Armour & Co., Chicago, and Oil Recovery chemicals, Austin, Tex., have signed a contract for introduction of a new oil recovery method in Texas, New Mexico, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Paul D. Torrey, petroleum engineer, and Allerton Cushman, former Houston investment banker, are the organizers of Oil Recovery Chemicals.

Two types of chemicals are involved in the treatment of the water used to force oil from the sand. One called "Ethomid HT/60," which is made from beef tallow, is said to greatly increase the ease with which water flows through the sand. The other type, quarternary ammonium compounds, acts to prevent corrosion of the water pipe and equipment and also kills bacteria which often block sand pores. The chemicals are manufactured by Armour.

Southern Alkali Begins Chlorine Plant Expansion

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has announced that construction is under way on an $8,500,000 expansion of chlorine and caustic soda producing facilities at the Natrium, W. Va., plant operated by Southern Alkali Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary. The building program will include a new cell building for the production of chlorine and an addition to the caustic soda department.

Originally granted a certificate of necessity by the Defense Production Administration covering 50 percent of an estimated $10,200,000 for the plant addition, president Harry B. Higgins announced that anticipated expenditures have been pared to $8,500,000 or less.

In an effort to get the new plant into production of the vitally needed chlorine at the earliest possible date, officials of the firm have discarded part of their original plans which included installation of a turbo-generator for additional power supply. Power for the new plant will be purchased from a local public utility when the facility commences production in about eighteen to twenty months.

Harwood in NSF Post

Wilson F. Harwood has now assumed his responsibilities as assistant director for administration of the National Science Foundation. Mr. Harwood, who has been executive assistant to the director of the National Bureau of Standards since early this year, has been on loan from the bureau to assist, on a part-time basis, in the staffing and organization of the Foundation.

Elected Vice-Presidents by S. B. Penick & Co.

W. W. Bell (left) and Dr. W. G. Bywater have been elected vice-presidents of S. B. Penick & Co., New York. Mr. Bell has specialized in botanical drug production with Penick for over seventeen years. During World War II he developed a domestic program for belladonna output when foreign supplies were cut off. Dr. Bywater has headed Penick's research division since 1945. He was previously with the research department of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit. Giles St. Clair has been elected secretary of the company.

Medicinals Production In '50 Up 11 Percent

Total output of medicinals in the United States during 1950 was 46,100,000 pounds, an increase of 11.1 percent from the 41,500,000 pounds reported for 1949, according to preliminary statistics of the United States Tariff Commission. Sales in 1950 totaled 42,200,000 pounds, valued at $348,700,000, compared with 35,500,000 pounds, valued at $268,300,000, in 1949, an increase of 18.8 percent in quantity and 30 percent in value.

Total production of antibiotics in 1950 was 852,900 pounds; sales were 711,600 pounds, valued at $214,100,000. Corresponding data for 1949 are not available. Production of penicillin salts in 1950 amounted to 429,400 pounds (220 trillion International units) compared with 248,900 (138 trillion International units) in 1949. Sales in 1950 were 350,000 pounds (183 trillion International units), valued at $93,100,000, compared with 193,500 pounds (110 trillion International units), valued at $87,500,000 in 1949. Production of dyhydrostreptomycin in 1950 was 157,800 pounds, and sales were 164,300 pounds, valued at $24,000,000.

Total production in 1950 of synthetic vitamins was 3,500,000 pounds compared with 2,900,000 pounds in 1949. Sales in 1950 totaled 3,000,000 pounds, valued at $58,700,000. Production of anti-histamines in 1950 totaled 276,900 pounds which is substantially greater than the production reported for 1949. The output of barbituric acid derivatives in 1950 was 688,500 pounds, or 8,700 pounds greater than in 1949. Production in 1950 of acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) amounted to 11,000,000 pounds compared with 10,400,000 pounds in 1949, and the output of sulpha drugs was 5,000,000 pounds in 1950 compared with 4,900,000 pounds in 1949.

Flaxseed, Linseed Oil Import Controls Issued

Defense food order No. 3, restricting importations of flaxseed, flaxseed screenings, linseed oil, rice and rice products, effective July 1, has been announced by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan. Under the order, licenses will be granted only for the importation of certified or registered seed flax for planting purposes only, flaxseed screenings for other than for crushing for oil, and brewers rice.

Department officials stated it was necessary to restrict importations of the commodities listed in order No. 3 to prevent the diversion to the United States of a supply of these commodities needed by the countries associated with us in the present international emergency. Also, imports of these commodities are not now needed in the United States and would needlessly tax transportation and distribution facilities required for defense purposes.

Applications for licenses under Defense Food Order No. 3 should be addressed to the director, fats and oils branch, Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

NPA Checking Compliance With Orders in N.Y. Area

The National Production Authority will "crack down" on wilful violators of its regulations covering the use of critical materials, Robert H. Winn, assistant general counsel of NPA, declared at a press conference in New York, July 5.

A staff of thirty-five compliance investigators is now working out of the New York headquarters of the agency and ten more are at work in district offices in New York and New Jersey, according to Mr. Winn. He said they will continue during July to examine manufacturing inventory records, with particular attention to misuse of defense order ratings. Mr. Winn urged all industries, businesses and individuals to report specific cases of violations to NPA.

The NPA official disclosed that some 2,000 individual investigations have already been carried out across the country. No excess inventories were found in regular distributive channels, he said, but in a check of advertisements offering small lots of critical materials, many instances were found of grey market operations.

DPA Issues Additional Certificates of Necessity

Additional tax amortization certificates covering new plants or facilities in the area of the chemical industry were issued during the period June 22 to 29 by the Defense Production Administration, it was announced July 3. The following listing shows the product, the applicant company, plant location and the percentage of cost that is eligible for accelerated tax amortization:—

Carbon black—Sid Richardson Carbon Company, Fort Worth, Tex., 60 percent of $2,000,661.

Calcium tungstate—Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Bishop, Calif., 85 percent of $460,700.

High calcium chemical lime—Mississippi Lime Company, St. Genevieve, Mo., 75 percent of $1,252,290.

Plasma, normal, human, dried—E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, 80 percent of $270,000.

Resorcin—The Borden Company, Tacoma, Wash., 75 percent of $490,000.

Zinc concentrates—American Zinc Company of Tennessee, Friends Station, Tenn., 60 percent of $267,846; St. Joseph Lead Company, Balmat, New York, 60 percent of $833,150; Universal Exploration Company, Birmingham, Ala., 60 percent of $1,037,000.

Zinc oxide—The Eagle-Picher Company, Galena, Kan., 60 percent of $277,500.

OPS Relaxes Ceilings On Items for Stockpile

The Office of Price Stabilization announced July 3 relaxation of ceiling price restrictions on strategic and critical materials purchased by the General Services Administration for stockpiling.

Amendment 1 to GOR 2, specifically exempts sales of strategic and critical materials to GSA when procured from foreign sources. Domestic sales to GSA are also exempt if GSA certifies to OPS that the materials are produced from marginal or submarginal domestic sources or from specially constructed facilities.

The amendment, for example, will make it possible to stimulate domestic production of manganese, and to bring in such items as hog bristles, tin, castor oil and cordage fibres from abroad.

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US Cancels Trade Pacts With Russia and Satellites

The Department of State announced July 6 that it is cancelling the trade agreements with Russia, Romania and Bulgaria and has informed Hungary and Poland that changes will have to be made in the agreements with those countries or they also will be terminated. Cancellation of the agreements will have the effect of raising the tariff rates on imports from those countries to the levels of the tariff act of 1930.

The reason for cancelling the three agreements at this time is that they contain the most favored nation clause and thus entitle those countries to receive the benefits of tariff reductions that have been extended to other countries in the Geneva, Annecy and Torquay agreements. The pacts with Hungary and Poland also contain the most favored nation clause and the United States is asking that these provisions be dropped.

The Russian agreement will end December 23, six months from the date when Russia was notified of our intentions. The Romanian agreement will end thirty days after the President proclaims the termination which is expected to be announced this week, and the Bulgarian agreement will end in three months. The Polish agreement has a six months termination clause, and the Hungarian agreement a one-year clause.

Cortisone Synthesized From Mex. Yam Root

A team of young scientists working in Mexico City for Syntex, Inc., has discovered a relatively simple process for synthesizing cortisone from a compound readily extracted from the root of an inedible yam, it was announced July 7 by Chemical Specialties Company, New York, American branch of the Mexican firm. Many tons of the starting material are being produced each month.

The synthetic process, involving twenty-two steps, has already been found practical in laboratory tests. Construction is currently under way on a full-scale industrial plant which is expected to go into production shortly after the first of the year.

"The new process," said Dr. I. V. Sollins of Chemical Specialties, "will eliminate the necessity of depending on limited animal materials for sources of supply. It is simpler than any other known method. It should make cortisone available to patients in large quantities at a price certainly no greater than the current price, and perhaps significantly less."

Within a year, he estimated, production of cortisone from the Mexican plant material may equal the present production from animal sources. Within two and a half to three years, the new process is expected to fill the entire demand from the United States.

Useful for Other Materials

"An additional feature of the Syntex procedure," he said, "is that it now makes possible the large-scale production of not only cortisone, but also of such substances as Compound F and other related materials which possess known or suspected medical applications."

Originally isolated in fantastically small quantities from animal tissues—notably the adrenal glands — cortisone was first synthesized on a commercial scale only two years ago by a group of researchers in the laboratories of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J. The Merck process, involving more than thirty different chemical steps, began with complex acids obtained from bile.

"The major advantage of the Syntex process," Dr. Sollins said, "is that it begins with an easily available plant material" "It is not dependent on the fluctuating supply of cattle." Already the Mexican company is expanding its source of plant supplies. Hundreds of acres of land are being acquired in southern Mexico for expanded plantations. New botanical laboratories and dehydrating factories have been completed.

$2,000,000 Investment Planned

"A new extraction plant in Mexico City, with modern mechanical equipment, is now operating with a capacity of more than 500 tons of yam roots per month. The Syntex factory has been expanded to

—Continued on page 78

Joins Chemical Specialties

Ronald Helps has resigned, effective July 10, as vice-president and secretary of Schieffelin & Co., New York, to join Chemical Specialties Company, New York, as vice-president in charge of domestic sales and promotion. Chemical Specialties is the United States affiliate of Syntex, S. A., Mexican steroid hormone manufacturer.

US-Norway Torquay Pact Becomes Effective August 2

Tariff concessions negotiated between the United States and Norway at the conferences held at Torquay, England, earlier this year will go into effect August 2 as a result of the signing of the protocol July 3 by Norway. In the agreement, several concessions were granted to the United States in the area of the chemical industry, while the United States granted concessions to Norway on chemical pigments and a number of food products. Norway, of course, gets the benefits of any duty reductions granted to other countries in other agreements negotiated by the United States at Torquay under the most-favored nation clause.

Norway's concession's to the United States in the allied chemical line included the binding of acetone and caustic soda on the free list. The duty on ethyleneglycol was reduced from 30 percent to 15 percent for imports not entitled to duty-free treatment, or special reduced duties, because of intended use in industrial processes or the like. The duty on white lead was bound at the existing rate, and duties on lubricating oils and petroleum, with ad valorem equivalents under 6 percent, were bound against increase.

FTC Amends Rules of Practice To Speed Settlement of Litigation

The Federal Trade Commission has announced an amendment to its rules of practice to specify in detail a consent settlement procedure designed to save time and money in the disposition of its cases.

By providing that respondents cited in a commission complaint may consent to the entry of an order to cease and desist without admitting participation in unlawful practices, the amended rule is expected to encourage speedy settlement of cases which otherwise might require prolonged litigation.

The amended rule provides that the only admission that a respondent need make as the basis for a settlement is that of the jurisdictional facts. In addition, however, he must consent to the entry of an order to cease and desist, and also to the entry, as the commission's finding of fact, of the admitted jurisdictional facts, and "a statement of the acts and practices which the commission had reason to believe unlawful." The amended rule adds that a "respondent need not admit, though he may not deny, any of the matters "contained in such statement."

The new consent settlement procedure is available at any time after the issuance of a complaint and prior to the commencement of the taking of evidence. Provision is made for the utilization of the procedure in cases now pending if the evidence has not been completed and if a substantial saving in time and expenses will result.

In order to arrive at a consent settlement, the amended rule says "all respondents in any case may jointly move the trial examiner to suspend proceedings before him for a reasonable time to permit negotiations by counsel. Such suspension, and the time thereof, will be at the discretion of the trial examiner, after considering representations by counsel for both sides and the reasonable probability of an agreement being reached that would result in a substantial saving in time and expense."

DuPont Appoints Salzberg Ass't Head of Chemical Dept.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has appointed Dr. Paul L. Salzberg assistant director of the chemical department. Dr. David M. McQueen has beeen named to succeed Dr. Salzberg as laboratory director for the department at the company's experimental station. Dr. Burt C. Pratt has taken over Dr. McQueen's former duties as assistant laboratory director there, while Dr. Clement W. Theobold has become a research supervisor.

Dr. Salzsberg joined duPont as a research chemist at the experimental station in

Dr. Paul L. Salzberg

1928. A year later he became a group leader at the experimental station, and in 1936 he was promoted to research supervisor. Named assistant laboratory director in 1945, he was made general assistant laboratory director in 1946 and laboratory director in 1947.

Dr. McQueen joined duPont in 1934 as a chemist, was promoted to group leader in 1941 and four years later was made a research supervisor. Since 1946 he has been an assistant laboratory director of the chemical department. Dr. Pratt went to work in the chemical department at the experimental station in 1938 after serving a year with the company, from 1933 to 1934, at the Jackson laboratory of the organic chemicals department. He became a group leader in 1945 and a research supervisor in 1946. Dr. Theobold has been working in du Pont's experimental station for eight years.

PAD Handles CMP For Petroleum Industry

Authority to reschedule deliveries of controlled materials for the petroleum and gas industries has been delegated to the Petroleum Administration for Defense by the National Production Authority, by issuance of supplement 1 to delegation 13. Under the new authority, PAD can now reschedule delivery of urgently needed supplies in the order of need. The grant of authority, however, will not permit PAD to reschedule any orders for industries not under its control. No authority has been granted PAD to reschedule production, it was explained. The authority applies only to delivery schedules.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please — with the OPD office:—

Antibiotics, including dihydrostreptomycin and chloromycetin, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (HP-1, agency).

Chemicals and drugs, including pyramidon, dramamine, potassium iodide, glycerin, propylene glycol, and phenacetin, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (HP-1, agency).

Gold, paste, leaf, and liquid, Limoges, France (HP-3).

Industrial chemicals, Sao Paulo, Brazil (HP-2, agency).

Silicones, and silicone varnishes, Toulouse. France (HP-4, agency).

Gordon Chemical Company Sold to Stephany and Bunting

Kenneth J. Stephany and Henry S. Bunting, have purchased the Geo. C. Gordon Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., from George C. Gordon, who founded the company over twenty-seven years ago. Mr. Stephany will be president of the new corporation and in charge of production. Mr. Bunting will be vice-president and in charge of sales. Incorporating under the name of Gordon Chemical Company, the two new owners will continue to operate from the same address.

Mr. Stephany has just resigned from Cook Chemical Company, where he was chief chemist and in charge of research. Other experience includes five years as plant superintendent of another local chemical company, and seven years in various industrial operations of W. R. Grace and Company on the west coast of South America. Mr. Bunting has been on the Kansas City sales staff of Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company for the last five years, where he specialized in agricultural and industrial chemical sales.

The company handles a complete line of industrial and agricultural chemicals, including "Termitox," a wood preservative against rot and termite attack, "Miticide," an insecticide for poultry mites, Gordon brand agricultural insecticides and weed killers. The company will represent the Newport Industries, Inc., on Naval stores, Shell Chemical Corporation on agricultural chemicals, and Phillip R. Park on livestock nutritional supplements.

Innis, Speiden Completes Organizational Revamping

All assets of the Isco Chemical Division of Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, became the property of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, and were so transferred at a meeting of the officers and directors July 2. All other assets of Innis, Speiden & Co. were transferred to Innis, Speiden & Co., Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of International Minerals.

Directors of Innis Speiden & Co., Inc., are W. H. Sheffield, Jr., A. Norman Into, N. C. White, J. P. Margeson and R. P. Resch. At its first meeting July 2, the board elected the following officers:—president, Mr. Sheffield; vice-presidents, Mr. Waite and D. S. Cushman; secretary, G. S. Hamilton, and treasurer, Edward Tubbs.

Mr. Sheffield appointed Mr. Cushman as general manager, F. T. Shanahan as personnel manager, M. H. Quartz as assistant treasurer, and C. M. Edwards and E. M. Crowe as assistant secretaries.

With the exception of Mr. Sheffield, all the directors are associated with International Minerals. Among the officers, all are Innis, Speiden men, with the exception of Mr. Tubbs, who is comptroller of International.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Congress can be expected to move more slowly in the consideration of industry control legislation now that it has given itself another month within which to deal with continuing the defense production act, and in view of the move towards a military peace in the Far East. In fact, congressional interest in the legislation can be expected to slump as the shooting dies down in Korea.

Peace in Korea may have a profound effect on the type of control legislation that will be gotten out of congress. A lot of controls sought by the administration will go out the window, and among the first might very readily be the authority to control prices. Another thing that the President won't get is the authority to license business or build new plants when some agency isn't satisfied with the rate of expansion of private industry.

It isn't likely, however, that there will be any important changes in authority to control materials, although the administrative agencies will be under heavy pressure to ease up somewhat on curtailment of supplies for civilians. Congress is convinced that controls over distribution is necessary for the defense program and won't insist on any cutbacks in defense requirements even with peace in Korea, but at the same time it hopes that the administrative agencies will not find it necessary to be unduly harsh with civilian industry.

Another effect of peace in Korea to be looked for will be a revision of congressional policy on taxes. Although the administration is asking that the $7,200,000,000 of new taxes provided for in the bill passed by the house be increased to around $10,000,000,000, there is already evidence of a move in the senate to cut back the total of the bill to around $6,000,000,000. Also it would appear that a move for a general manufacturer's sales tax has been stopped in its tracks.

Watertight Cotton Fabrics

Experts of the Department of Agriculture have found a way to make waterproof cotton fabrics without the use of chemicals. They have developed an inexpensive loom attachment that weaves the fabric so tight that water can't penetrate it.

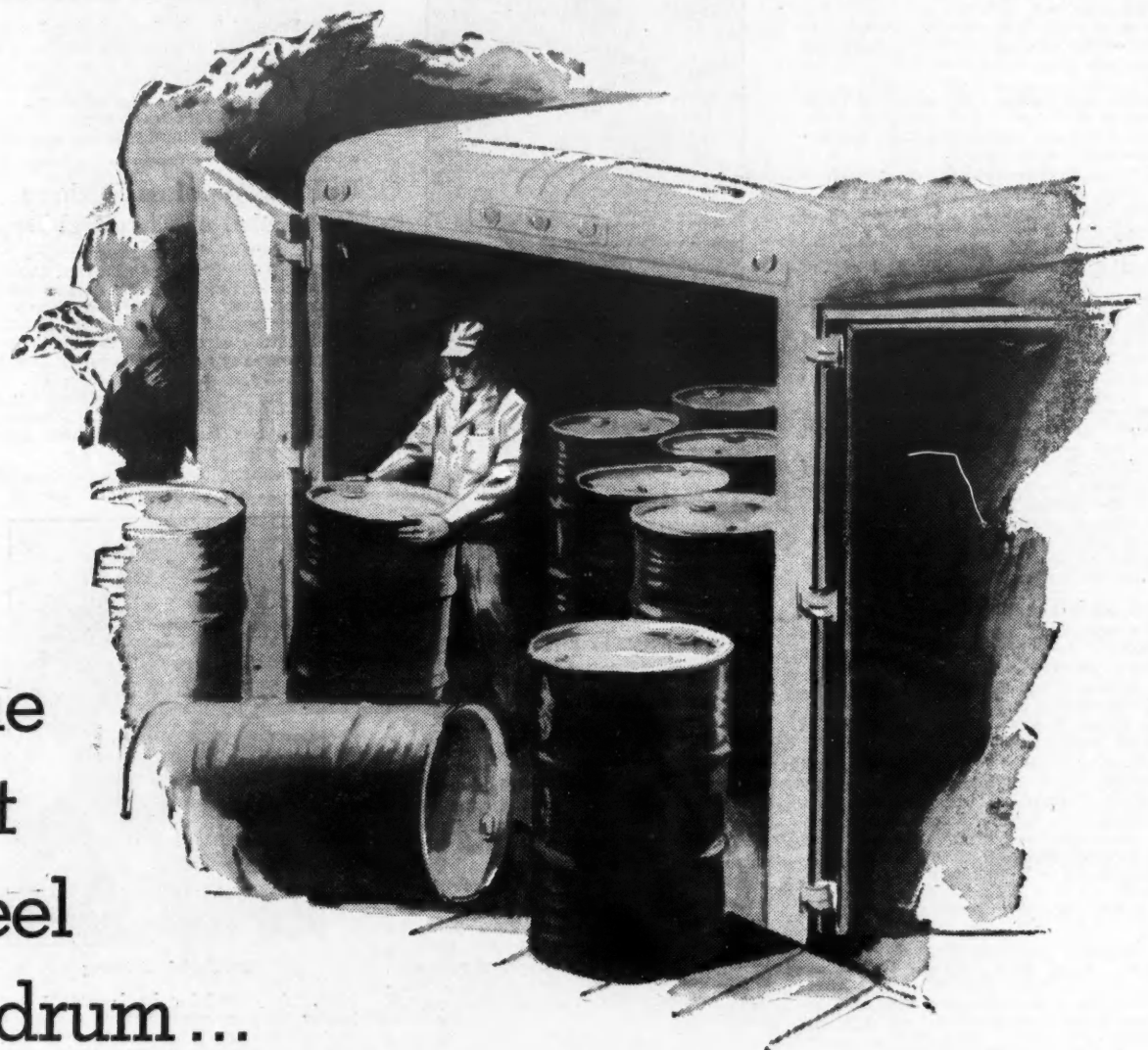
Tarpaulins made by this new type of weaving, which were woven in the textile unit of the Southern Region Research Laboratory, are now being service-tested as covers on a New Orleans athletic field where they are subject to unusually heavy rainfall. So far they have not leaked, and the indications are that they are entirely satisfactory for this and similar outdoor uses where resistance to the penetration of water is a primary requirement.

The department is offering engineering drawings of the new loom attachment, together with samples of the experimental fabrics, to any interested cotton mills and other organizations that want them.

Drug Bottle Caps Problem

Most pharmaceutical manufacturers are up against a tough problem and some, possibly, are facing heavy fines for violations of NPA regulations because of conservation order M-26 having to do with

—Continued on page 56



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Association Meetings

ACS Fertilizer Chemistry Division, fertilizer technology symposium, Martinique hotel, New York, September 6-7.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Ambassador hotel. Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., December 2-5.

American Oil Chemists' Society, Fall meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 8-10.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Chicago, November 5-8.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26-31.

American Public Health Association, annual meeting, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., October 29-November 2.

American Soybean Association, annual meeting, Fort Des Moines hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, September 6-8.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineer's, annnal meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 23.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York, November 26-December 1.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 2-4.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6, 1952.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 9-12.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Flax Institute, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 6-10.

International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, New York, September 9-11.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 13.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.

National Mineral Feeds Association, annual meeting, Bismarck hotel, Chicago, Ill., September 18-19.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 29-31.

National Soybean Processors Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, August 16.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13-18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Mid Pines Club, Southern Pines, N. C., October 13-17.

Paint Industries Show, held in conjunction with the FPVPC annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Tanners' Council of America, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, August 21-22.

World Metallurgical Congress, in connection with the National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition, Detroit, Mich., October 15-19.

Metal Scrap Import Duties Suspension Voted for Year

Congress passed H. R. 3181 to continue the suspension of import duties on metal scrap for another year and sent the measure to the White House for the President's signature June 29. The resident signed the measure into law on the deadline day, June 30. It continues the suspensions until June 30, 1952. The scrap metals and the rates of duty that are affected by the bill are the following:—

Aluminum, 1½ cents per pound; copper and copperbase alloy, 2 cents per pound on the copper content; lead (including antimonial lead), 2½ cents per pound on the lead content; magnesium, 20 cents per pound; zinc (including zinc dross and skimmings), ¾ cent per pound; iron and steel scrap, 37½ cents per long ton, plus additional duties on the alloy content; re'aying and rerolling rails, 1/10 cent per pound, plus additional duties on the alloy content.

FPVPC Nov. 2 Banquet Men's and Ladies' Affair

G. H. Wescott, meetings chairman of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, has announced that the organization's annual banquet, to be held November 2 during the Atlantic City, N. J., meeting, will be a joint men's and ladies' affair. In previous years, separate banquets were held for men and women.

It has also been announced by the federation's Paint Industries' Show committee that all of the exhibit space available for this year's event has been reserved.

Mellon Inst. Reports on '50 Activities

A summary of the thirty-eighth annual report of Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, president of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, to the board of directors. The full document, now on the presses, will be distributed in mid-summer.

In November, 1948, through the generosity of Richard K. Mellon, Mrs. Alan M. Scaife, Paul Mellon and Mrs. Ailsa Mellon Bruce, sons and daughters of the founders, the institute was enabled to begin the completition of unfinished portions of its building. The new constructional work, concluded in February, 1951, at a cost of $1,940,590, has provided twenty-two large and ten small laboratories, nine fellowship offices, eight special offices and laboratories for Industrial Hygiene Foundation, and auxiliary service rooms. Various innovations were adopted on the work, to take advantage of all developments in laboratory design and equipment.

Reseach Statistics for 1950-51

During its past fiscal year, March 1, 1950, to March 1, 1951, the institute expenditures for pure and applied reseach amounted to $3,659,976. Of this sum, $644,209 was spent for supporting investigations in pure science in the institute's three research departments (chemical physics, physical chemistry and organic chemistry) and on eight fellowships, particularly those of the federal and state governments and of foundations. In these expanded pure science programs there are being sought, for professional and public good, new principles or basic knowledge in the specific projects under study. The results of there researchers are, of course, made available for applied science utilization. Applied science, which looks for practical values, depends upon pure science for fundamental facts. Altogether, in 1950-51, 102 members of the institute have been engaged in various pure science researches.

The applied science or directly utilitarian researches of the institute have been conducted by the other eighty fellowships. The staffs of all fellowships in operation have consisted of 277 fellows and 239 aides. Of these fellowships, nine have completed five years of research; nineteen, ten years; eleven, fifteen years; nine, twenty years; four, thirty years; three, thirty-five years; and one, forty years. Ten new fellowships were started during the fiscal year.

Publicational Data

In the calendar year 1950, there came from departments and fellowships of the Institute three books, ten bulletins, forty-nine research papers and fifty-nine other scientific articles. During 1950, sixty-seven United States patents were granted to members of the institution.

Three periodicals are edited by fellows of the institute, namely, "Industrial Hygiene Digest," "Iodine Abstracts & Reviews," and "Nutritional Observatory." Then, too, other members of the institute have leading parts in editing publications of the American Chemical Society, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the American Ceramic Society, and the American Refractories Institute. Such literature helps to sustain strong professional relations.

The department of research in chemical physics has been notably productive during the year. Ten concluded studies has been described in journals. The department has two divisions, spectroscopy and X-ray. Among the investigations completed, one led to an improved procedure for the measurement of the corrosive nature of crude petroleums, another research pertained to stress measurements in steel. Molecular structure and spectrographic techniques have been extensively studied.

Physical Chemistry Research

The main activities of the department of research in physical chemistry have been concerned with distillation theory. This comprehensive work has been related to professional organizations. The department also has deep interest in computer machinery. It operates a physical measurements laboratory, well equipped with specialized apparatus. Allied is the institute's department of instrumentation.

The department of research in organic chemistry, formerly known as the department of research in pure chemistry, conducts investigations dealing with the application of organic chemistry to problems in biology, chemotherapy and medicine. Mental diseases, diabetes and certain anemias have important unsolved biochemical problems that are under study in this department, in collaboration with medicinal specialists. One of the goals of the investigation of mental diseases is to find testing procedure that will verify the relationships between mental aberration and physical condition, and progress is being effected.

Pure Science Programs

The following fellowships have pure science research programs: artists' materials, chemical hygiene, computer components, industrial dusts, industrial hygiene, mine-acid control, orthopedic appliance, and synthetic rubber properties.

The institute was asked and has begun to develop new materials and techniques for the fine arts, with a special view toward permanence. Pictures painted during the past 100 years are, on the whole, less durable than earlier paintings. Varnishes turn yellow and bloom, colors alter with the passing of time, and wood and canvas deteriorate.

A study of more than sixty potentially useful chemicals was made, and ten established compounds were singled out for intensive research to determine their place among pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and food packaging. An important portion of the work was concerned with the safety of a number of agricultural chemicals used to fight fungus growths, insects, and weeds. The conclusions obtained were made available to the Federal Security Authority, which is studying residues on fresh fruits.

Industrial Dusts Study

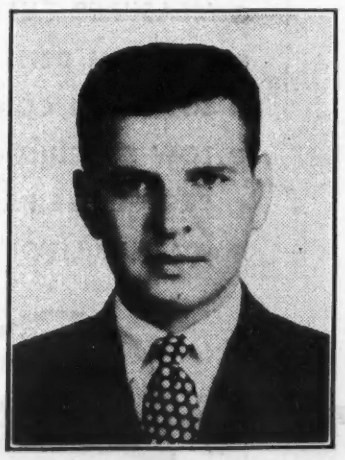
How much inhaled dust is harmful? This question has been studied very seriously for the past few years, and certain conclusions have been drawn. For instance, much of the dust that is inhaled is exhaled a moment later, and thus does not come to rest in the lungs. The studies conducted focused thinking on the relationship between the size of the dust particles inhaled, where they came to rest, and how much dust was retained by the lungs under various conditions. The results of these studies will be of great help in bettering working conditions in plants that have serious dust problems.

The institute is proud of the many advances in industrial health that have been made during the past fifteen years as the result of studies conducted by Industrial Hygiene Foundation. Much has been done to make the worker's world a better place to live in, and the studies on air pollution, medical surveys, and researches on occupational and plant environment which the Foundation has undertaken were carried on with vigor during 1950-51.

Results include completion of a comprehensive survey for a large oil company and its subsidiaries, which was subsequently used as the basis for an overall industrial hygiene program; broad investigation of air pollution problems, conducted under an arrangement with the iron and steel industry; six medical audits made for member companies; research on a wide range of employee health problems in member company plants; long-

—Continued on page 56

Gets NFA Liaison Post

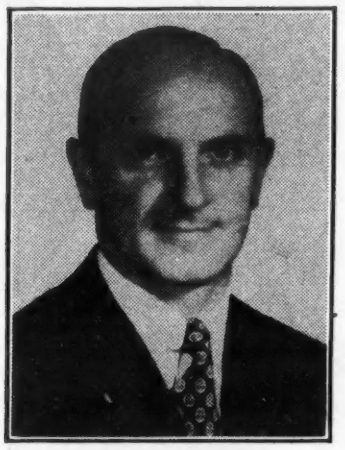


Dr. Edwin C. Kapusta has been named secretary of the National Fertilizer Association's technical committee to implement its part in the agreement recently signed with the Tennessee Valley Authority (OPD, 6/18/51). Dr. Kapusta, who will serve in a liaison capacity betwen NFA and TVA, was on the laboratory staff of the American Cyanamid Company at Stamford, Conn., from July, 1947, to September, 1948.

ADMA Appoints New Heads for 8 Sections

Carlton H. Palmer of E. R. Squibb & Sons, president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, has appointed Dr. George H. Schneller, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, to serve as chairman of the ADMA research and development section for the ensuing association year. Dr. Schneller succeeds A. Lee Caldwell, Eli Lilly & Co., who organized the section and was its chairman during tne past three years.

Dr. Schneller, who is Calco's director of pharmaceutical application, joined that firm in 1947. He was previously head of



Dr. George H. Schneller

pharmaceutical research at The Wm. S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and, prior to that, was associated with Vick Chemical Company and Carroll Dunham Smith Pharmacal Company.

J. A. Purinton, jr., G. D. Searle & Co., has been named chairman of the production and engineering section, while John S. Zinsser, Sharp & Dohme, Inc., has been made executive committee liaison of that section. Other section chairmen and executive committee liaison representatives named by Mr. Palmer are the following:—

Accounting, chairman, Paul E. Tillman, G. D. Searle & Co., and liaison, N. H. Noyes, Eli Lilly & Co.; biological, chairman, H. D. Piersma, Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, and liaison, Robert K. Cutter, Cutter Laboratories; legislative, chairman and ex-officio liaison, Leslie D. Harrop, The Upjohn Company; medical, chairman, Raymond D. Rice, Eli Lilly & Co., and liaison, A. H. Fiske, Eli Lilly & Co.; pharmaceutical contact, chairman, F. O. Taylor, Parke, Davis & Co., and liaison, A. W. Lescohier, Parke, Davis & Co.; and transportation, chairman, B. F. Williams, The Norwich Pharmacal Company, and liaison, Francis Boyer, Smith, Kline & French Laboratories.

Joseph A. Huisking of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., has been appointed chairman of the ADMA entertainment committee.

Fleischmann to Take Over As Administrator of DPA

Manly Fleischmann, administrator of the National Production Authority, has been appointed head of the Defense Production Administration. Mr. Fleischmann will serve in a dual capacity as head of NPA and DPA and, by so doing, it is expected that the activities of the two agencies will be more integrated. Edwin T. Gibson, who has been acting DPA head since the resignation last May 1 of William H. Harrison, will continue as deputy administrator.

It has also been announced that Thomas S. Nichols, who left his post June 30 as deputy administrator of NPA to return to Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, of which he is president and chairman of the board, will return to the government later in the summer to accept an important post in the defense program. His new work was not disclosed by Secretary of Commerce Sawyer, who made the announcement.

Continental Can Elects

Thomas C. Fogarty, executive vice-president of the metal division of Continental Can Company, has been elected to the company's board of directors to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Sidney J. Steele.

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as a filler for PAINT, VARNISH PIGMENTS, LACQUERS

as a free-flowing agent in SALT

as an ingredient for RUBBER COMPOUNDING

as an ingredient in ANIMAL FEEDS

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6 vitally important qualities

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- LOW IRON CONTENT
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- PROTECTIVE PACKAGING
- AVAILABILITY

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 6 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acia (see Gum, arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb 40 - —
Over 92.5 C. m.p. dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- 13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, tech. fib., dms lb. 45 —
Acetanilide tech. tbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
Acetic anhydride dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - .13½
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79¾- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10
Acethyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms lb. .38½- —
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
Acid, acetic, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
Acid, acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acid, acetic, glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 14.50 - —
Acid, acetic, cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -26.00
Acid, acetic, tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs. 17.00 -19.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls. same basis lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.

Acid, adipic, fib dms, works lb. .26½- —
Acid, aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Acid, anthranilic, resub, bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Acid, arsenous, (tech. (see Arsenic, white). USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Acid, ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —
Acid, battery, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 8.20
Acid, benzoic, tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .43
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54
Acid, betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).
Acid, betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39
Acid, boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —
Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —
Acid, cacodylic bots lb 10.00 -11.00
Acid, camphoric, natural, dms lb 4.00 4.75
synth dms lb 4.00 4.75
Acid, capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .39½- —
Acid, caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .39½- —
Acid, castor oil, split, dms lb. .36 - .36½
Acid, cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —
Acid, chicago, bbls. frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Acid, chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
Acid, chromic, tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —
Acid, chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
Acid, chromium trioxide) (see Chromium trioxide)
Acid, cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Acid, citric, anhyd. gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't. lb .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c per lb. higher.
Acid, citric, USP, cryst., dms. c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb 28 —
smaller lots lb. .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran. dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Acid, cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Acid, coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .21 - .21¼
double dist., dms lb. .22½- .23¼
Acid, cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .16½- .17¾
double dist., dms lb. .17 - .18¼
Acid, cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C, non-ret dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - 1.36
l.c.l., non-ret dms., same basis lb. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
204° to 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis, gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. 1.50 - 1.55
Acid, petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - 53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
Acid, crotonic fib dms works lb 29 —
Acid, cyanoacetic, tech bbls lb 90 1.25
Acid, desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 -25.00
Acid, dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)
Acid, diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Acid, diglycolic, bgs. works lb. .14 - —
Acid, ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31½- —
Acid, F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Acid, folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more. gram 2.00 —
Acid, formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½
Acid, fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38
Acid, gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.89 - —
technical, bbls, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - —
Acid, gamma dry ground bbls. frt alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls, frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Acid, gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .25 - .33
dms. lb. .16 - —
kgs. lb. .18 - —
Acid, glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - —
Acid, glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35
Acid, glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic)
Acid, H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .82 - —
Acid, hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.05 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.98 - —
Acid, hydrobromic, medicinal, 48% cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43

Acid, hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Acid, hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Acid, hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955
Acid, hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —
Acid, hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks Belle W Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —
Acid, hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 - 1.33
USP, cbys lb. .78 - —
Acid, J, bbls. works 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85
Acid, Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
Acid, L, bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
Acid, lactic, edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .20
smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3090
Acid, lactic, plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —
Acid, lactic, tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 -11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 -12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -17.85
NF, 85% cbys lb. .85 - .88
Acid, Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .87
Acid, lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .26 - .26¾
60%, dms lb. .21¾- .22½
Acid, linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .1950- .1990
water white, dms lb. .2250- .2290
Acid, maleic, anhyuride (see M), powder, dms lb. .37 - .38
Acid, malic, dms lb. .50 - —
Acid, mandelic, NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Acid, metanilic dms., works lb. .57 - —
Acid, methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80
Acid, molybdic, dms. 85%-92% works lb. .88 - —
Acid, monochloroacetic, purified flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25¼
tech., flake, 95-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22
Acid, muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 8.55
tanks, works ton 29.00 -31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 8.80
tanks, works ton 31.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton 36.00 -38.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Acid, myristic, dms lb. .32 - .33¼
Acid, naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms. works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Acid, naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid Neville and Winther s)
Acid, naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)
Acid, naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Acid, naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Acid, naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gammal
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Acid, naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Acid, naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Acid, neville and winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Acid, nicotinic, USP dms, frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30
Acid, nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).
Acid, nitric, 36° cbys c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Acid, octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Acid, oleic (see Oil, red)
Acid, oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming)
Acid, orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Acid, orthocresotinic dms. ton lots, works lb 62 - —
smaller lots, works lb 64 - —
Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb .16¼- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¼- —
Acid, palm oil, white, dist dms lb 21¼ 21¾
Acid, para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.55 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30
Acid, para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.55 - 6.00
Acid, parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Acid, paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

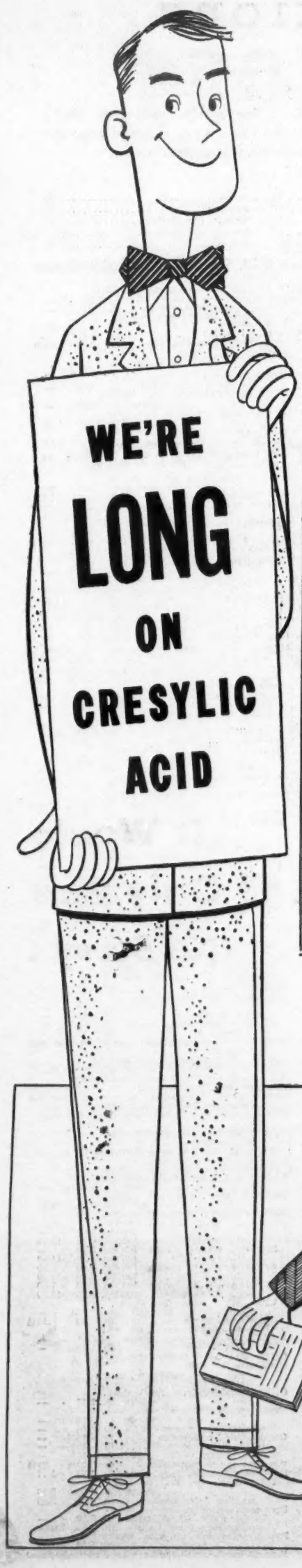
ACS	American Chemical Society	dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
alld.	allowed	dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
ammo.	ammonia	dist.	distilled	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	distr.	distributor.	No.	number
AMP.	American melting point	djus.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
anhyd.	anhydrous	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
Be.	Baume	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
bgs.	bags	F.	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
bls.	bales	ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
bots.	bottles	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
b.p.	boiling point	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
b.r.	boiling range	FPA	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
bxs.	boxes	frt.	freight	refd.	refined
C.	centigrade	fus.	fused	refy.	refinery
cbys.	carboys	gal.	gallon	reg.	regular
CD	completely denatured	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
cks.	casks	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD.	specially denatured
c.l.	car lots	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d.	single distilled
cns.	cans	imp.	imported	S. E.	southeast
col.	color	incl.	included	secs.	seconds
com'l	commercial	indust.	industrial	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	kgs	kegs	ship't	shipment
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	solut.	solution
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	s.u.	standard unit
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than car lots	synth.	synthetic
cs.	cases	liq.	liquid	tanks	railroad tank-cars
ctns.	cartons	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	tech.	technical
cyls.	cylinders	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	USP.	U S. Pharmacopoeia
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	vis.	viscosity
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
		N.	nitrogen	W.	west
		nat.	natural	w w.	water white
				whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, paranitrobenzoic, dms.....lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works..lb. .92 - 1.04
Perchloric 60%, cbys., works. lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works.....lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.45 - 1.75
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works...lb. .08 - .08¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½ - .09¼
Picramic, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls.....lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works..lb. .25½ - .26
tanks, works.....lb. .24 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
tech., bbls.....lb. 2.76 - 2.81
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works..gal. .36 - —
whse.....gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .42 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls....lb. .36 - —
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .44 - —
powder, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works..lb. .90¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .92¾ - —
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. .lb. .17 - .18¼
single dist., dms.....lb. .16½ - .17¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs..lb. .17¾ - .19
single-pressed, bgs.....lb. .17¼ - .18½
triple-pressed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21¼
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works..lb. .63 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.s., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works.....ton. 16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 6.10
tanks, works.....ton. 20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works.....ton. 21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼ - .11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾ - .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton. 22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms.....lb. .14 - .15¼
hydrogenated, dms.....lb. .15¾ - .17
Tannic, tech., dms.....lb. .90 - .92
NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots.....lb. 1.65 - —
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.58 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .39½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .41 - —
small dms.....lb. .43 - .45
imported, bgs.....lb. .53 - .56
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms. c.l., works lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb .17 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T.2.4.5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works....lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots...oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots.....oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works...lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works.....lb. .43 - —

Adeps lanae (See Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls.....lb. .22 - .24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib. dms.lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls. lb. 2.07 - 2.09
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.11 - 2.13
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.08 - —
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .31¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.).
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss.lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
fermentation refined, 126-132 C. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34¾ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
128-132°C. dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .36½ - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½ - —
Benzyl, NF, dms.....lb. .65 - .85
tech. dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .29¾ - .30¾
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .30¾ - .31¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .28 - .29
synthetic normal, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .17½ - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld....lb. .13½ - .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld.....lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .30 - —
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140 lbs. or more..lb. .75 - .95
smaller lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
extra, 500 lbs. or more....lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.37 - —
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.20
Decyl, bots.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R. gal. 1.01½ - 1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.05½ - 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R.gal. .89½ - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R....gal. .69½ - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½ - 1.12½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .57½ - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .69½ - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½ - 1.14½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .57½ - .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.08
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .72 - 1.15
tanks, same basis.....gal. .56 - .92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .72 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .56 - .89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.04 - 1.14
tanks, same basis.....gal. .88 - .91
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .58 - .91½

Alcohol, denatured, SD27A, dms., c.l. E. of Miss. R.....gal. 1.26 - 1.44
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.35 - 1.53
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.14 - 1.30
SD29, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.06 - 1.16
tanks, same basis.....gal. .90 - .93
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .99 - 1.01
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.03 - 1.10
tanks, same basis.....gal. .87 - .89
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R. gal. .94 - 1.09
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .98 - 1.16
tanks, same basis.....gal. .61½ - .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74 - 1.16
tanks, same basis.....gal. .58 - .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. 18.11 -18.15½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 18.15 -18.24½
tanks, same basis.....gal. 17.99 -18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. 1.01 - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.05 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .89 - .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 19.08 -19.12½
l.c.l., same basis....gal. 19.12 -19.21½
tanks, same basis.....gal. 18.96 -18.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms. c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27¾ - —
Furfuryl, tech., ens., works....lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .17½ - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .26¼ - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .42 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .55½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .60½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .43½ - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
Lauryl, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexonal).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots...lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 1.65 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works..lb. .76 - .81
smaller lots, works.....lb. .81 - .86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, ens., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .49½ - —
dms., Niagara Falls, N.Y..lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N.Y.....lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls N Y lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y....lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .20 - .21
denaturing grade dms. .....gal 1.33 - 1.48
Aldrin, 60% solut. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .81 - 2.00
Alizarin (see Red alizarin)
Alkanet, root, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35



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Allethrin, 100%, dms., works..lb.55.00 • —
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10%, dms., works.....gal.37.75 • —
2%, dms., works .....gal. 7.75 • —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 • —
Starch, solid, dms., works.....lb. .51 • —
solution, 40%, dms., works..lb. .25½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .40 • .45
powdered, cs.....lb. .50 • .55
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .35 • .50
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .25 • .33
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .85 • —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 • —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-96%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .41 • —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .40 • —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works... gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms, l.c.l., dlvd, fr. lb. .17 • —
Alphatocopherol, bots .....kilo.350.00 • —
Acetate, bots .....kilo.350.00 • —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls....lb. .24 • .40
Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works..100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.70
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.93
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 • .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.93
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 • .21
hydrous, dms .....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms .....lb. .17 • —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 • —
Alumina, calcined bgs. c.l. works, lb. .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works .lb. .14 • —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works....100 lbs. 2.80 • —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .29 • .31
Fluoride (ech anhyd bbls., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys..lb. .09½- —
c.l., works .....lb. .10 • —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..ton.60.00 • —
l.c.l., works .....ton.65.00 -85.00
light, bgs. dlvd .....lb .17 • —
Hydroxide, gel pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al.O. fib dms., works..lb. .24 • —
contract, works.....lb. .22 • —
9-9½% Al O in dms., works..lb. .20 • —
contract, works .....lb. .19 • —
dried, USP XIV, fib., dms., works..lb. .83 • —
contract works.....lb. .80 • —
powder tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls .....lb. .44 • —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 • —
pigs, 10,000 lbs .....lb. .18 • —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld .....lb. .28½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms. frt alld .....lb. .14 • .15
kgs. ton. frt alld .....lb. .12½ —
smaller lots frt. alld. lb. .13 .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .32 • .33
kgs. frt alld .....lb. .31 • —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld.. lb. .35 • .37
kgs. frt allo .....lb. .34 • —
600 mesh, dms. frt. alld. lb. .51 • .53
kgs. frt. allo .....lb. .50 • —
Aluminum oxide flour prices 1¢ of Denver ¾c per lb higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd....lb. .36 • .38
unclassified dms frt. allo. lb. .16 • .17
kgs. frt allo .....lb .15 —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms...lb. .59½- —
standard dms .....lb. .41 • —
Powder lining, extra fine, dms lb. .97½- —
standard dms .....lb. .68½- —
rubber comp dms .....lb. .58½- —
unpolished standard, dms...lb. .54½- —
varnish standard dms .....lb. .59 • —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm 3c per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c to 12c per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms. frt. allo. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .40 • .41
l.c.l. .....lb. .41 • —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .40 • .41
l.c.l. .....lb. .41 • —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .40 • .41
l.c.l. .....lb. .41 • —
Sulphate, com'l bulk c.l. works, 100 lbs. 1.65 • —
ground, bgs, works .....ton.33.00 • —
lump, bgs., works .....ton.36.00 • —
iron-free bgs works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.23 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .29 • .30
powd., dms., works .....lb. .36 • .37
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray bots .....oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls .....lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .47 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .45 • —
Aminomethylpropanol cns. dms., works lb. .60 • —
Aminophylline USP 100-lb dms lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine USP bots dms lb 6.00 6.15
Ammonia anhydrous fertilizer tanks, works..ton.79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls. extra zone 1..lb. .17 • .17½
2 .....lb. .19 • .19½
3 .....lb .21 • .21½
4 .....lb 16 19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3) dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.80.00 -86.00

Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.23 • —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 9.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.25 • —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton.75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms.lb. .47 • —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. allo. lb. .80 • —
smaller lots, frt. allo...lb. .81 • 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works...ton.312.00 • —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.375.00 • —
less ton lots, ex whse..ton.380.00 • —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 • —
imported, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .33 • .38
Bifluoride dms., dlvd.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .38 • .39
dms. .....lb. .39 • .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms..lb. .23 • .24
Chloride, tech., (see Ammoniac sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 • —
Citrate, plastic, bbls.....lb. .75 • —
dms. .....lb. .80 • .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride)
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.40 • —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, 80% dms., works.....lb. .50 • .55
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs..lb. .85 • —
metal grade, kgs .....lb. .90 • —
tech. grade, bbls., kgs.....lb. .80 • —

Ammonium nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.69.50 • —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.76.95 • —
domestic, bgs., western works. ton.61 00 -63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton 48.50 • —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works.....lb. .55 • .60
Oxalate, fine gran. dms .....lb. .25 • .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..ton.222.00 • —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.285.50 • —
less ton lots, ex whse ...ton.290.00 • —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .50 • .75
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .30 • .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF V bbls., dms.....lb. .40 • —
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .08 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb .08½ —
Salicylate, NF, dms, kgs.....lb. 1.34 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works.....lb. .13 • .14
Sulphamate, bbls, dms works lb .18 .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens..ton40.00 -45.00
converters', Gulf and Atlantic ports..ton. No prices.
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. allo. lb. .09 • —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).

Ammonium thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 • .19
l.c.l., works .....lb. .19 • .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 • —
highly purified, cnys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.90
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. allo.. lb. .50 • .55
Amphetamine citrate dextro, bots lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms .....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots lb.36.00 -40.00
monobasic, bots .....lb.34.00 —
dextro-laevo, dms .....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amphetamine, phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots..lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms .....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dms .....lb. 6.25 —
Sulphate, dextro, dms.....lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms .....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .28 • .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. allo. E. of Miss. R. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .22½- —
tanks same basis .....lb. .19½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate dms .....lb. .95 • 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms.....lb. 1.95 - 2.65
Nitrite USP bots .....lb 1 75 - 1.85
Salicylate, cns. dms.....lb .80 • .85
Anethol, NF cns., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.60

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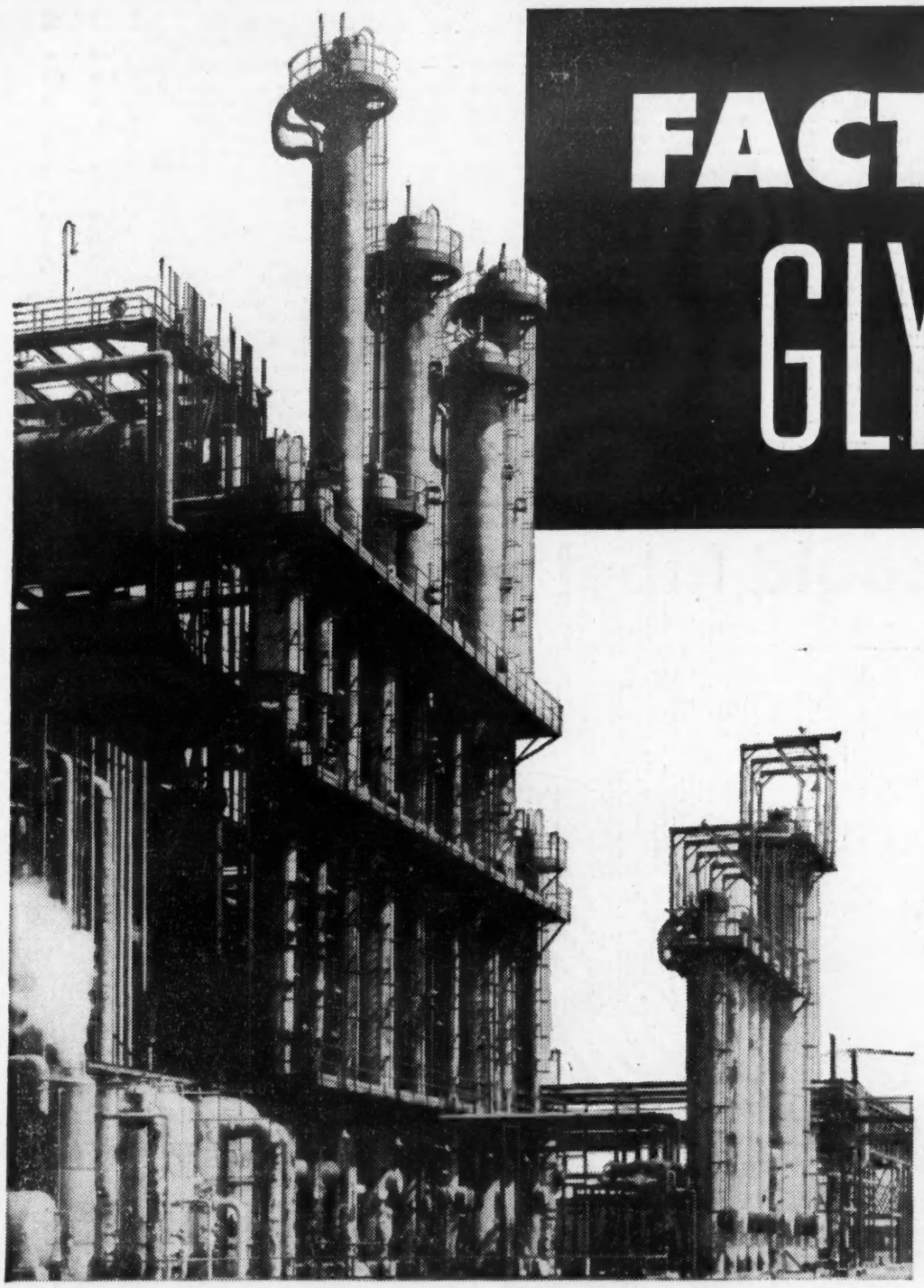


FACTS about the GLYCOLS

In times of shortages, steady profitable production is frequently endangered by the inability to get the proper raw materials. However, complete information about the various applications of chemical raw materials may help you use the materials currently in short supply in the most profitable manner. Despite today's shortages, Dow is also interested in helping you conduct experimental work with the glycols. Further research today may suggest new uses for the glycols, new ways in which they can serve you in future markets. For more information and technical assistance, write Dow using the coupon below.

The chemistry of the Glycols centers around the two hydroxyl groups which characterize them as glycols. They are intermediate in their properties between the alcohols with their single hydroxyl group and glycerine with its three hydroxyl groups. Like glycerine, the glycols are normally quite stable in air. At high temperatures, they tend to oxidize in air, giving rise to a wide variety of oxidation products such as aldehydes and acids. This oxidation can be reduced by the use of inhibitors so that the glycols can be used as heat transfer media.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

Properties and Specifications of the Glycols

	Chemical Formula	Molecular Weight	Specific Gravity 25/25°C.	Freezing Point °F.	Boiling Point °F.	Flash Point °F.	Fire Point °F.
Ethylene Glycol	$HOCH_2CH_2OH$	62	1.112	7	390	241	257
Diethylene Glycol	$HOCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2OH$	106	1.116	15	475	275	293
Triethylene Glycol	$HOCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2OH$	150	1.122	21	545	309	345
Propylene Glycol, Industrial	$CH_3CHOHCH_2OH$	76	1.036	(−80)*	369	210	216
Dipropylene Glycol	$HOC_3H_6OC_3H_6OH$	134	1.025	(−54)*	446	244	253

*Pour Point

SPECIFICATIONS

	Specific Gravity @25/25°C.	Boiling Range 760 mm. Hg 5 to 95%	Acidity, Max. (As Acetic Acid)	Water Max.	Color Apha Max.
Ethylene Glycol	1.112-1.115	194-200°C.	0.01%	0.5%	15
Diethylene Glycol	1.115-1.118	240-250°C.	0.01%	0.2%	—
Triethylene Glycol	1.121-1.125	275-295°C.	0.01%	0.1%	60
Propylene Glycol, Industrial	1.035-1.037	185-190°C.	0.005%	0.5%	10
Dipropylene Glycol	1.018-1.028	220-240°C.	0.01%	0.1%	20

This is No. 2 of a series of Dow advertisements you may wish to keep on file for reference and information. Write Dow for reprints.

SOLVENTS:

Glycols can be used to excellent advantage with materials which must be formulated with water, but which are not soluble in water. In this manner, Glycols can be used in cutting oils (soluble oils), textile lubricants, dry cleaning soaps, and industrial hand soaps to name a few applications. Glycols are used in the preparation of hydraulic fluids because of their solution compatibility, and in steam-set printing ink where the resins are dissolved in Glycols and precipitated by water or steam to set the ink.

Besides acting as solvents, Glycols offer stability and practicality because of their low volatility, high flash point, and favorable viscosity characteristics. For a better solvent, investigate the future role that Glycols can play in your production.

ANTIFREEZE AGENTS:

The Glycols are most well-known for their use in permanent-type automotive antifreeze, and they also give dependable protection to water-containing materials subject to low temperatures. Some common industrial examples are: water-base paints, cooling sprays, water-base hydraulic fluids, glass cleaners, de-icing compounds, cleaning compounds, sprinkling systems, radiant heating systems, and aircraft water supplies.

One of the family, Ethylene Glycol, is reacted with Nitric Acid to produce a lower freezing dynamite. Glycols can replace salt in cooling brines where they decrease the corrosion factor. Glycols added to gas well effluent prevent the water present from freezing on cooling when removing casing head gasoline.

HUMECTANTS:

Is the "drying out" of your product cutting into profits? If so, consider the future job that Glycols can do for you. The ability of the Glycols to absorb moisture out of the air can be put to profitable use to secure: longer freshness for cigarette tobacco, baked goods and food; softening agents for paper; dehumidifiers for air and other gases; protection against the drying out of print pastes in textile processes. Glycols can also be added to sizes to prevent flaking. Be sure to start your experimental work with Glycols today if your materials are liable to excessive drying out.

PLASTICIZERS:

For materials too brittle, Glycols are very effective as plasticizers. For example, by plasticizing the binder, Glycols add pliability and softness to composition cork sheets. They can be reacted with polybasic acids to give alkyd resins which are softer than similar ones made from glycerine. Other products which have been softened are moistureproof cellophane film, glues, some fibers and papers.

OTHER USES:

There are many examples of the versatility of the Glycols. Ethylene Glycol, for instance, in conjunction with Boric Acid and Ammonia is widely used in the manufacture of radio, radar, and television condensers: it is also used as a mold release fluid for asphalt grave vaults. Propylene and Triethylene Glycol, in vapor form, have been used in the control of air-borne bacteria. And, in some cases, the Glycols can be used as lubricants. Be prepared for future markets . . . start your experimental work with Glycols.

If you have a Glycols problem

WRITE DOW FOR INFORMATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

The Dow Chemical Company, Dept. OC-14,
Midland, Michigan

☐ **Please send me additional literature about the glycols.**
☐ **Please send _____ reprints of this advertisement.**

Name_____ Title_____

Company_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

DOW

CHEMICALS

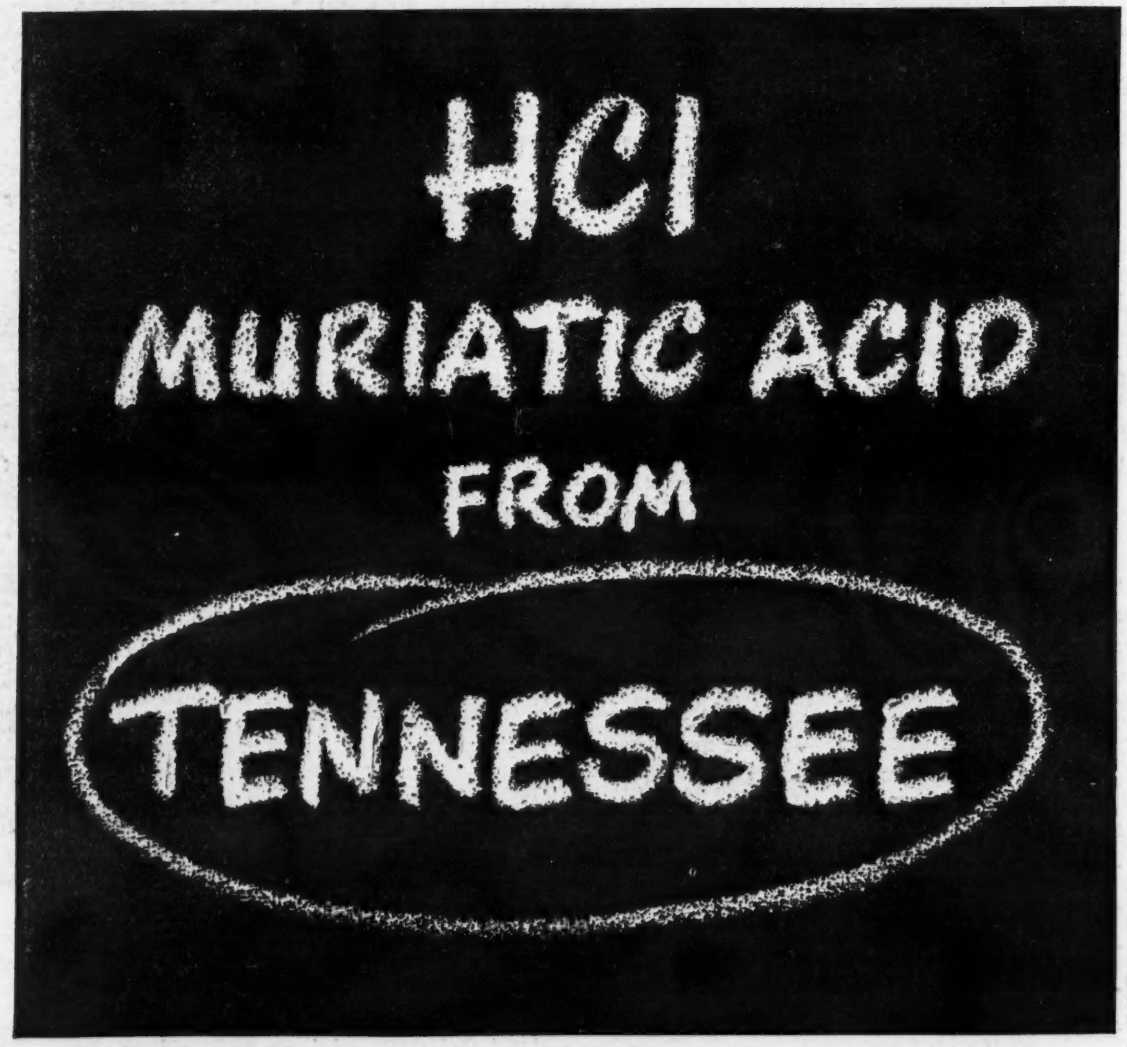
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Angelica Root—Black, Graphite

Angelica root dom. bls lb .65 - .70
imported, bls lb .60 - .70
Angostura bark, bls lb .43 - .45
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb .18 - .19
l.c.l. works frt alld lb .19 - .20
tanks, works, frt alld lb .17 - .18
Salt, dms. frt alld lb .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs lb .37 - .37½
Cyprus bgs lb .20 Nom
Czech, bgs lb .16 - .16½
Mexican, bgs lb .16 - .16½
Spanish, bgs lb .17 - .17½
Turkish, bgs lb .16½ - .17
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb 2.50 - 2.85
Annatto powder dms lb .24 - .25
Seed, bgs lb .19 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85% bbls. works lb 1.10 - —
90% bbls. works lb 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls., frt. alld lb .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb .42 Nom.
cases, c.l., mines lb .42½ Nom.
Oxide, bgs, c.l., frt. alld lb .44½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .45½ - —
c.l., works, Idaho lb .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .46 - —
Sulphide, 62-64% bgs. frt. alld., dlvd lb .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, works lb .50 - .52
solution, cbys lb .29 - .30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Antipyrene, NF, dms lb 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF bots. oz 5.00 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms kilo 90.00 -100.00
Argols, min. 80%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 35.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls lb .45 - .50
root, bls lb 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb .11 - .14
Arsenic, metal, lump, tons., prompt shipt lb .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms lb .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb .06½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .07½ - .08½
Asafetida, cs lb .30 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 1,137.00 -
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 587.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 484.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 302.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 279.50 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 135.00 - —
4Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 135.00 - —
5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 106.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 59.50 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 37.00 - —
Asbestos fiber, 7TF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 24.50 - —
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt. ton 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb .06½ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal .09½ - .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicyclic.)
Atropine, USP, bots oz 10.75 -13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots lb 5.75 - 6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial .42 - —
10,000 units vial .80 - —
50,000 units vial 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb .40 - .45
tree bark, bgs lb .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton 82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works ton 92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works lb .30 - .35
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms lb .19 - .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.30 -10.80
Chromate, bgs. frt. equald lb .31½ - .32
Dioxide, dms., works lb .15 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. lb .09 - .09
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb .19 - —
Iodide, bots lb 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb .15¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb .16¾ - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb .12½ - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb .44 - —
smaller lots lb .46 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton 55.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., l.c.l., works lb .30 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton 90.00 - —
l.c.l. works. ton 100.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton 20.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton 20.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton 37.60 -37.85
ex-whse., N. Y. ton 53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laural leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls lb .58 - .60
root, bls lb .45 - .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works ton 12.50 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb .73 - .78
tech., cbys., dms lb .50 - .55
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb .22 - .23
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb .02 - .02
l.c.l., works, unit lb .0210 - .02
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works, unit lb .0295 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb .0325 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb .0335 - —
Benzidine base, bbls lb 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal .37 - —
Birmingham district gal .30 - .35
Chicago district gal .30 - .35
Cleveland district gal .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah gal .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo gal .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal .37 - —
Pittsburgh district gal .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md. gal .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb 1.45 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .20½ - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb .21½ - .24
Peroxide, pure, fib ctns., works. lb .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., cns., dms lb .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, t.f.c., cns., dms lb .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns. lb 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb 8.80 -10.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns lb 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb 35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns lb 35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb .25 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb .90 - —
Betanaphthol resublimed, dms., works lb .78½ - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb .34 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb 3.00 - —
Custom contract lb 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.25
smaller lots lb 1.30 - 1.60
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb .95 - —
Beth root, bls lb .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst gram 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb 4.47 - 4.85
Oxychloride, dms lb 4.32 - 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —
Borneol, cns lb 2.25 - 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyan acetate)
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point lb .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd lb .14¾ - .22
Carload price ½c per lb less. Deliveries the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse. 1½c per lb higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs. c.l. works lb .0740 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb .1225 - —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb .10 - —
bgs. ctns. l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb .16 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb .0750 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb .0790 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb .1250 - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb .0550 - —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb .0950 - —
semi reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb .04 - —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).



You can be certain of uniform quality, "timed" delivery with Tennessee as your source of supply.

As it is with all of our chemicals, *Tennessee Production Control* starts with the basic material and continues until you get delivery of each order. Our integrated facilities guarantee your getting the chemicals you want in the quantity and quality you require. Whether you buy a little or a lot . . . it's wise to buy chemicals from Tennessee.

TENNESSEE PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL Corporation
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Black, iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .28 - .30
root, bls lb. .12 - .15
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Bordeaux mixture, ngs. c.l. works, frt. alld or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. .65 - .75
tree bark, bls lb. .30 - .35
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l. works ton.95.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.105.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66⅔% bbls. c.l., works, ton.75.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis ton.83.00 - —
Bleaching powder dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 7.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
t.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .65 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St. Paul Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls. same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .58 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic PMA bbls. lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA bbls lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1/6c higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 -67.50
Chicago, works lb.65.00 -67.50
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip)
Bonesut leaves and tops, bls lb. .18 - .20
Borage flowers bls lb. .40 - .45
Borax, tech., anhydrous bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk c.l. works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27 - .30
Bromine purified cs. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 - 2.60
cbys lb 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works, lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop bls lb. .30 - .35
Brown iron oxide synth bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - 15¼
t.c.l. works lb. .04½ - 15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - 13
t.c.l., works lb. .04¾ - 13¼

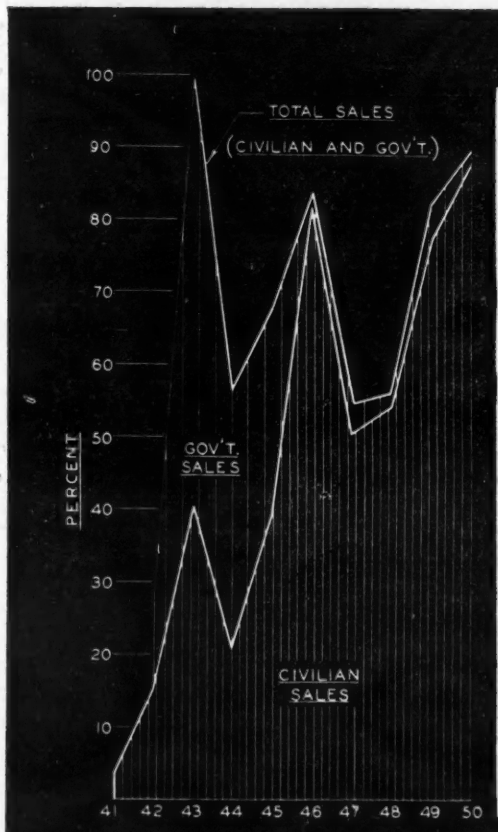
Brown umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., same basis. lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 - —
Bryonia root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .37 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .15 - .17
cut and sifted bls lb. .19 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls. refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Butane, tndust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .29¾- .30¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockie lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Laurate dms works lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works lb. .60 - —
Oleate, refd. dms t.c.l. works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34 - .43
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide jars lb 5.00 - 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., t.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated USP dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide bots lb 6.70 Nom.
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported bleached bls lb 70 Nom
stripped, bls lb. .35 - .40

Black, Irone Oxide—Calcium Cyanide

Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more work gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil dms. 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit. 05¾ —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers dms c.l whse works, frt. allwd on 96 lbs. or over lb. .11 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .12 .13
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide standard generator size dms., c.l. dlvd ton.128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst. purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 .30
flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l. works frt equald ton.25.00 —
t.c.l. same basis ton 52.00 -82.00
liquor, same basis 40%, tank-cars ton 10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
t.c.l. works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls lb. .30 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ .30
lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms. dlvd E. of Rockies. lb. .30 .50



The increasing use of the SULFAPYRIMIDINES

SULFADIAZINE
SULFAMERAZINE
SULFAMETHAZINE

This graph shows the percent of sales of the sulfapyrimidines in bulk in the United States, divided between civilian and government usage. It illustrates the amazing growth of the pyrimidines in American medicine.

During the last two years, sales were increased by the use of mixtures of these three drugs. The drop in 1947 and 1948 was caused by the heavy amount of government surplus placed on the market.

There is no evidence to indicate that any other sulfa drug or combination is more effective in human medicine, or has fewer side effects, than a triple mixture of the pyrimidines.

Calco

★ ★ **BULK PHARMACEUTICALS** ★ ★

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
. . . Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Tri Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
*and sodium salt
Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid*
Phenothiazine N.F.
(regular and drench grades for veterinary use)
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
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Calcium Gluconate—China Clay

Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fin., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, high test., cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm. 25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, ton lots or less, dms lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller quantities, works. lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¼- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
lb. .10 - .12
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 90.00 Nom.
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 95.00 Nom.
monobasic, bgs 10,000 lbs., works, frt equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - .44
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 - .55
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.80 -18.80
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69½% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .45 - .70
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb. .73 - .95
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. .94 - —
smaller lots lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.05 - 1.10
powd., bxs. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Russian, bgs lb 2.80 - 2.90
powd., bxs lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper lb. 4.50 - 6.25
from African pepper lb. 5.75 - 6.50
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .16 - .15½
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
5-gal. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls. lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works. lb. .10½- .11½
NF, cbys lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75

The Standard of Quality

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION — NICHOLS TRIANGLE BRAND — REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. — CHEMICALS — 40 WALL ST. NEW YORK

COPPER SULPHATE

99+% PURE

ALSO *Nickel Sulphate*

Selenium · Tellurium

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION
Electrolytic Refiners of Copper
40 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. 230 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs. lb. 4.10 - 4.15
medium, cs. lb. 3.90 - 3.95
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 3.90 - 4.00
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 3.60 - 3.65
Mangalore type, cs. lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.80 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.75 - —
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls, 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per tins, gram lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can 1.09 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb. 25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb. 7.86 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, mill units lb. .18 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, mill units. .26 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .36 - .37
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point lb. .42 - .43
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .44 - .45
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .40
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .42½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm. l'o's, same basis lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .14¾- .15
longstick lb. .21 - .21½
shortstick, bls lb. .16 - .16½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .15½- .16
broken, bls lb. .14½- .15
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .21 - .21½
broken, bls lb. .20 - .21
unscraped, bls lb. .19 - .19½
broken, bls lb. .18½- .19
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .26 - .26½
medium, bls lb. .33 - .34
thin, bls lb. .50 - .50½
Cassia, buds, bgs lb. .34 - .35
Cassia fistula, bskts lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. No prices.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works unit-ton. 8.50 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst, fib, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.60 - —
Catnip leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .34 - .35
Indian, bgs lb. .28 - .28½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns, works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50 : —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 : —
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 : —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 : —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 : —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 : —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 : —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .59 : —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 : —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .71 : —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .63 - —
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.95
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., cl., works lb. .029- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .039- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs lb. .55 - .85
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton tots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone see (Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 70.00 -80.00
l.c.l., works ton. 75.00 -85.00
bulks, c.l., works ton. 64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works ton. 65.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works ton. 46.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l. works, South ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 40.00 -50.00
lump bgs. c.l., works, South ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 40.00 -50.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 30.00 - —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0475 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102 - .1202
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99 75%, 300 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton. 12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton. 13.50 -14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 9.50 -10.00

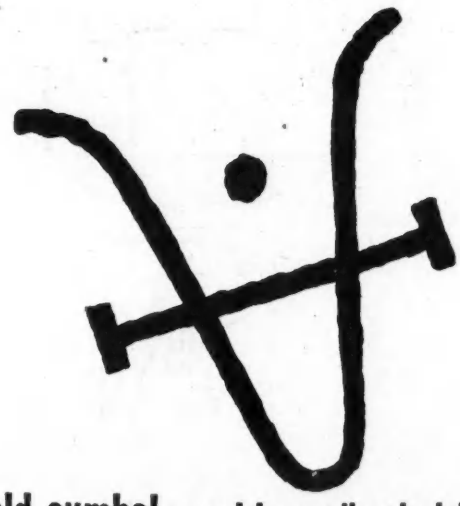
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99 75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works...ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.. ton.13.00 • —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.16.00 • —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me..gross ton.19.00 -40.00
powd., ogs., c.l., ex dock. net ton.35.00 -45.00
l.c.l. ex whse net ton.45.00 -60.00
Chloral tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 • —
tanks, works lb. .21 • —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.30 • —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 • —
100 lbs. or less..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF bbls., works lb. .75 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 • .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 • .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l..lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .15 • —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .19 • —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l. lb. .58 • —
same basis, l.c.l. lb. .59 • .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis, c.l. lb. .60 • —
l.c.l. lb. .61 • .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 • —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.20 • —
2 cars, same basis..100 lbs. 3.60 • —
1 car, same basis ...100 lbs. 4.40 • —
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 • .18
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .20 • —
tanks, same basis..lb. .16 • —
USP, dms. ..lb. .30 • .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls..lb. 1.38 • —
Chlorophyl, oil-soluble, copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works. lb. 3.75 - 4.50
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
water-soluble, copper fixed, 20%, tins, pails, works..lb.24.00 -25.00
40%, tins, pails, works..lb.48.00 -50.00
50%, tins, pails, works..lb.40.00 -50.00
75%, tins, pails, works..lb.66.00 -76.00
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works..lb. 3.50 - 4.50
14%, tins, pails, works..lb.13.00 -14.00
25%, tins, pails, works..lb.50.00 -55.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots..lb. 1.50 • —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .95 • —
100 lbs., same basis..lb. .97 • —
25 lbs., same basis ..lb. 1.22 • —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 8.80 - 9.50
5-lb. pkg..lb. 9.00 -10.50
1-lb. pkg..lb. 9.50 -10.50
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 2.30 2.55
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb 2.30 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., same basis lb 2.30 2.55
Chromium acetate powd. 72% Cr., bbls. works lb No stocks
solut., 7¼% bbls., works.... lb. .08½- —
cbys ..lb. .10¼- —
8½% bbls., works..... lb. .09 • —
cbys ..lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride bbls., works lb. 44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls..lb. .49 • —
Trioxide, NF, bots..lb. .82 • —
Yellow (see Yellow chrome)
Chrysarobin, USP, bots..lb. 6.50 -10.27
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs..lb. .30 • .35
yellow, broken bgs..lb. .30 • .35
Cinchonidine cryst. cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 • .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .37 • .40¼
Cinchonine, cryst. cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 • —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs... oz. .27½- —
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium dms. frt. adjusted lb 4.50 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF cns., dms ..lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls....lb. .30 • .31
Citral, bots, cns ..lb. 8.10 - 9.30
Citronellal, bots., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Citronellol, bots., dms..lb. 3.60 - 3.75
Civet, artificial, bots..lb.13.75 -15.00
natural, bots ..oz. 4.00 - 7.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls..lb. .47 • .48
Zanzibar, bls ..lb. .47 • .48
Clover tops, red, bgs..lb. .90 • .95
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld.lb. .60 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 • —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 • —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 • —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .58 • —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 • —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 • .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .48 • .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis lb. .34 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .36 • —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .48 • —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .20 • —
Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.
Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 • —
l.c.l., ex-whse..gal. .26 • —
tanks, ex-whse..gal. .14½- —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse..gal. .25 • —
l.c.l., ex-whse..gal. .27 • —
tanks, ex-whse..gal. .15 • —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1 11 • —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.84 • —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.06½ • —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls ..lb. 2.41 • —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .62¼- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms..lb. .51¾- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 2.10 • —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 2.17 • —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¼ • —

Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls..lb. .96 • —
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs...lb. 1.60 • —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs..lb. 1.49 • —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms..lb. .26½ • —
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls..lb. 1.22¼- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz ..oz.15.00 • —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.11.75 • —
Cochineal, gray, bgs ..lb. .67 • .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs..lb. .69 • .70
Cocillana bark, bgs..lb. .15 • .17
Cocoa butter, bgs..lb. .65½- —
Codeine, NF, cns. 100 ozs ..oz.13.25 • —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs... oz.11.85 • —
Phosphate, USP cns. 100 ozs. oz.10.25 • —
Sulphate, USP cns. 100 ozs ..oz.10.75 • —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black root, bls ..lb. .20 • .25
Blue, root, bls ..lb. .17 .18
Colchicine USP bots, cns..oz.74.50 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls..lb. .50 • .55
Seed, bgs. ..lb. 1.10 1.20
Collodion, USP, dms..lb. .32½- —
Flexible, USP, dms..lb. .34 • —
Colocynth, pulp, bls ..lb. .30 .35
Colombo, root, bls..lb. .12 • .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs ..lb. .30 .35
Condurango bark, bgs..lb. .17 • .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms..lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .37 • —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .38 • —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 • .23½
Copper, chloride, anhyd., bbls., works..lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works..lb. .22¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots ..lb. 2.40 • —
Cyanide, tech., bbls ..lb. .597 - .617
Gluconate, cns., dms ..lb. 3.00 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd ..lb. .34½- —

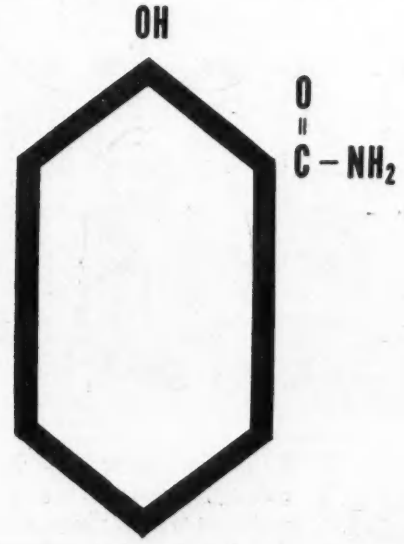
Copper naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld. lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst. bbls., works, lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms, works, lb. .45 • —
Oxide, black, bbls., works..lb. .39 • .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l. lb. .41 • .47
l.c.l. ..lb. .43 • .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolate, fib dms ..lb 3.50 • —
Resinate, precip. dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .44½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.65
l.c.l. ..100 lbs.10.15 -10.35
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .1470- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.95 • —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .2585- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .2695- —
USP, gran., cryst., dms..lb. .16 • .25
Undecylenate, dms..lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 • —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 1.55 • 2.00
bbls., c.l., works..ton.20.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works..ton.14.00 • —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton.180.00 • —
Pacific ports..ton.175.00 • —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .15 • .15½
Czech, Roumanian, bgs..lb. .15 • .15½
Moroccan, bgs..lb. .18 • .18½

China Clay—Creosote Carbonate

Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 6.62 • —
bbls., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.89 • —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.84 • —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 6.99 • —
Cornsilk, bls ..lb .15 • .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 • —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 • —
Cottonroot bark, bls..lb. .28 • .30
Cottonseed hull ash 33-36% potash, bgs. dlvd., unit-ton 1.75 • —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis..ton.74.00 • —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powd., cans ..lb 3.25 - 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls..lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Craneshill root, bls ..lb. .55 • .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .35 .36
imported, kgs. ..lb. .35 • —
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. 20 • —
refined dms., c.l., works gal. .35 • —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .41 • —
tanks same basis gal. .27 • —
solution, 80%, tanks, works.gal. .188 • —
Beechwood, cbys., dms ..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys ..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms ..gal .31 .33
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys ..lb. 2.80 2.90



old symbol, used by medieval alchemists to indicate spirit of wine



new symbol for salicylamide

a chemical with possibilities

Monsanto Salicylamide is worthy of exploration by pharmaceutical manufacturers for its indicated analgesic and antipyretic qualities. Salicylamide, a member of the salicylate family, is manufactured by Monsanto and is available *as a chemical*. Qualified persons who are interested in further study and evaluation of salicylamide are invited to write for technical information and samples. Address the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

Chemical and Physical Properties of Monsanto Salicylamide

Formula: $HOC_6H_4CONH_2$; M. Wt. 137.06

Appearance and Color: White to light cream-colored powder.

Melting Point: 139° C.

pH of Saturated Water Solution at 28° C.: 5.0 approx.

Solubility: (approx.)

Water at 30° C.	0.2%
Water at 47° C.	0.8%
20% Cane Sugar Solution	Same as above
50% Cane Sugar Solution	Same as above
Glycerin at 5° C.	2.0%
Glycerin at 39° C.	5.0%
Glycerin at 60° C.	10.0%
Propylene Glycol at 5° C.	10.0%

Taste: Initially somewhat bitter. Produces definite sensation of warmth on the tongue and in the throat.

Miscellaneous: Forms water-soluble sodium salt with NaOH or Na_2CO_3 at pH of about 9.

MONSANTO PHARMACEUTICALS

Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.
Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P. (aspirin)
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P.
Caffeine, U.S.P.
Calcium Phosphate, DI
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Chloramine-T
Ferric Phosphates
Glycerophosphates
Magnesium Phosphates
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
para-Aminosalicylic Acid
Phenol, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Saccharin, U.S.P.
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate, DI
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilimide, U.S.P.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada, Monsanto (Canada) Ltd., Montreal.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS — PLASTICS

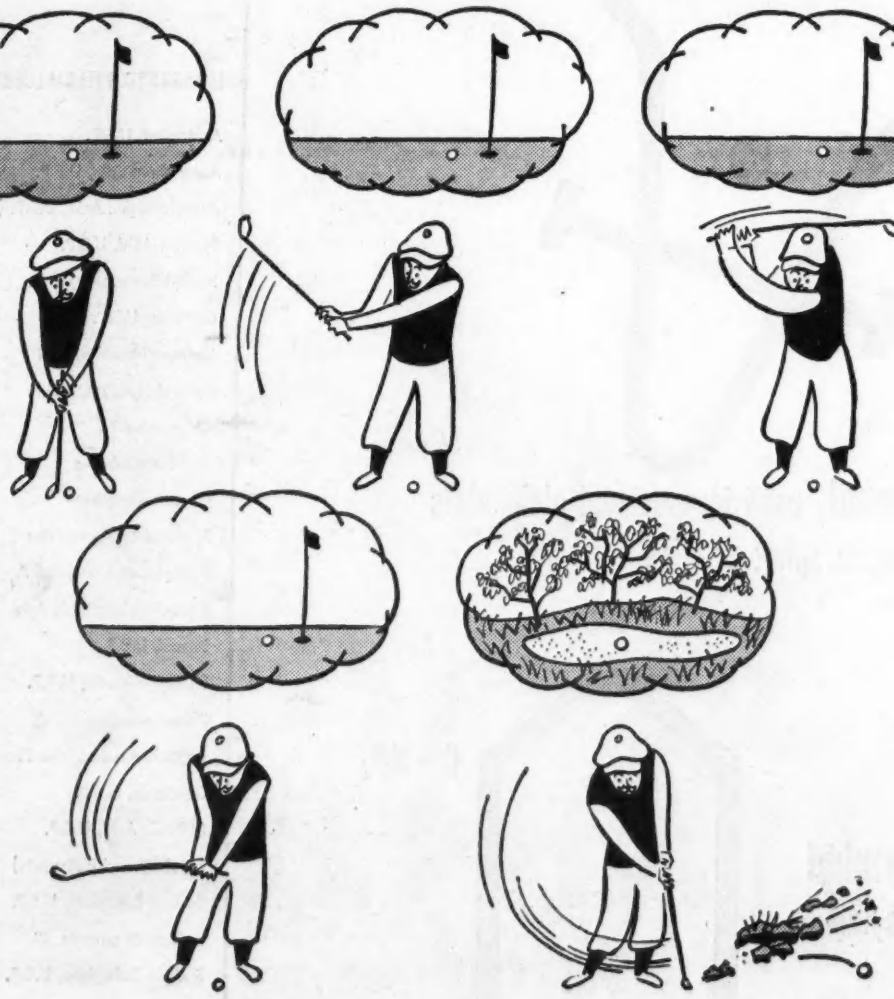
SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Cresol—Dimethyl Sulphate

Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .158 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 • —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .155 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 • —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 • —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 • —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., c.l. works lb. .22 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 • —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.25 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 • —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .27 • .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .55 • .60
powd., cs lb. .65 • .70
Culvers root, bbls lb. .55 • .75
Cumene dms., c.l., works lb. .12 • —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 • —
tank, works lb. .11 • —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs lb. .22 • .22½
Iranian, bgs lb. .22 • .22½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .07½ • —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton 65.45 • —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ • —
tanks, works lb. .09¼ • —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 • —
tanks, works lb. .34 • —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 .31
tanks, works lb. .25 .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .39¾ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .40¾ • —
tanks, works lb. .38¼ • —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls, works. cyl. 48.00 • —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 • —
USP hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 • —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 • —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 • —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .53 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 • —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .59 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 • —
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .32 • .35
Dandelion root, bls lb. .55 • .60
DDD, tech., fine grd. fib dms., c.l., works lb. .60 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 • —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .42 • .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .44 • .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 • —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .35 • .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13¾% P, paper bgs. works ton. 49.25 • —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 62.75 • 63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 50.00 • —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .13½ • .14
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .21 • .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 • .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .35 • .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms lb. 30.00 • 34.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 7.50 • —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 8.47 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.62 • —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.22 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.37 • —
corn, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.32 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.47 • —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.06 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.21 • —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .0660 .0910
Dextrose, USP dms lb. .17¾ • —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 • 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 • —
tech., bots, works lb. 3.00 • —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 • —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 -52.00
California ton. 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 60.00 • —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. ton. 62.00 • —
California ton. 50.00 • —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 90.00 • —
Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 • —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 • —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75¾ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .76¾ • —
tanks, works lb. .74 • —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40¾ • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 • —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¼ • —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .67¼ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¼ • —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .79 • —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾ • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .55¾ • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .53 • —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾ • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42¾ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .40 • —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63¼ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .64¼ • —
tanks, works lb. .61½ • —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 • .83
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 • —
tanks, works lb. .04 • —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 • —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¼ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 • —
tanks, works lb. .41¾ • —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 • —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .29¼ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ • —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .46¾ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 • —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½ • —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41¾ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¾ • .34¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¾ • .35¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 • .32½
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17¼ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾ • —
tanks, works lb. .15½ • —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .62¼ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .63¼ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .60½ • —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .48 • —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ • —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .32½ • —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 • —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¾ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .28¾ • —
tanks, works lb. .26 • —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .29 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½ • —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ • —
tanks, works lb. .18½ • —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾ • —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¼ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ • —
tanks, works lb. .22¼ • —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ • —
tanks, works lb. .40 • —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .67½ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾ • —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, 100 kilo lots, bots. kilo. 160.00 • —
10 kilo lots kilo. 165.00 • —
1 kilo lots kilo. 180.00 -240.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 10.00 -12.50
powd., bots oz. 25.00 -30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls lb. 1.10 • 1.30
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 8.00 -10.00
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .37 • —
Oleate, dms lb. .36 • —
Stearate, dms lb. .36½ • —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .52¾ • —
tanks, works lb. .50 • —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 • —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 • —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.706 • —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 • 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 • 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 • —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 • —
tanks, works lb. .07¼ • —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾ • .43
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41¾ • .43
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss. lb. .49¾ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 • —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .12¼ • .13¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.50 • 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 • —
tanks, works lb. .51 • —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.25 • 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾ • .31¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ • .32¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 • .30
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78¾ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .79¾ • —
tanks, works lb. .77 • —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ • —



Think a stroke ahead

We got that from an old duffer we know.
He'd say, "If you want to get some place on a course you've got to know where you want to go.
And that takes thinking ahead."

And when your production capacity hinges on process materials like soda ash, we think it makes sense to think ahead about a reliable source of supply.

If we can't sell you any soda ash now, it's because we're serving our customers of record.
But we'll be glad to "think a stroke ahead" with you.
Why not get acquainted?

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE
HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Wyandotte, Michigan • Offices in Principal Cities

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½ - .38½
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .34 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamme, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refd., dms lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41½ - .42
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .42½ - .43
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works ton. 17.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton. 20.00 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms, ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller tots, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., whse gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l. works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. 120.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .14¼ - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs lb. .90 - 1.00
reeds, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 5, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 2.00 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 8, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots works 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow Ext. D&C No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
87 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):

185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue, 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN conc, 150% lb. .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc, 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine conc lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine conc lb. 1.85 - —
657 Victoria green, sml. cryst lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —

Dimethylamine—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant blue S lb. 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb. 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc, 200% lb. 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B conc lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN extra lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL conc, 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S, conc lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
double paste lb. 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN, lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150% lb. 2.18 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black, blue No. 550 lb .81 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb .89 - —
Brown, R, conc lb 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb 1.37 - —
Yellow G lb 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Auramine, O lb 1.85 - —
Black, basic, blue lb 1.21 - —
Jet lb 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb 1.55 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb .86 - —

American industry has the productive capacity . . . the skilled manpower . . . machinery . . . engineering ability . . . experienced management. Give it raw materials, and the finished products will roll off the assembly line in greater amounts than ever before.

That's a service job that Celanese is doing for many industries—producing volume quantities of organic chemicals that are basic materials in the manufacture of plastics, textiles, adhesives, laminates, paints, and finishes. Employing the most advanced methods in production, Celanese is operating on a round-the-clock schedule to meet the ever-increasing demand for these organics.

The modern Celanese chemical plant near Bishop, Texas, located in the heart of the gas fields, draws on nearby sources of natural gas to produce these organic chemicals—assuring production continuity.

Celanese also serves industry through experimental laboratories and pilot plants . . . a nationwide distribution system . . . and technical data and assistance backed by a generation of experience in petroleum chemistry.

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 506-G, 180 Madison Avenue, N. Y. 16.

Celanese* CHEMICALS

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ACETIC ACID • ACETALDEHYDE • FORMALDEHYDE • PARAFORMALDEHYDE • ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOLS • METHANOL
NORMAL PROPANOL • BUTYLENE GLYCOLS • DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL • PROPYLENE GLYCOL • PROPYLENE OXIDE • TRICRESYL PHOSPHATES

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Water-Soluble—Formaldehyde, USP

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
- Chrysodine, R, extra ... lb. .80 - —
- Y, extra ... lb. .64 - —
- Fuchsine, conc ... lb. 3.08 - —
- Green, malachite, conc ... lb. 2.10 - —
- Rhodamine, B ... lb. 4.33 - —
- Safranine, Y, conc ... lb. 2.90 - —
- Violet, methyl, B ... lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
- Azo rubine R, extra, conc ... lb. 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue, B, extra ... lb. .86 - —
- Orange, Acid, Y, conc ... lb. .47 - —
- Scarlet, croceine, MOO ... lb. 1.45 - —
- Yellow, azo-, conc ... lb. .90 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra ... lb. 2.04 - —
- Methanil, conc ... lb. .91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

- Echinacea root, bls ... lb. .65 - .70
- Egg albumen (see Albumen).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ... lb. 1.31 - 1.34
- Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid ... lb. No stocks.
- tanners, bbls ... lb. .07½- .08
- Elder flowers, bright, bls ... lb. .32 - .40
- Elecampane root, bls ... lb. .22 - .25
- Elm bark grinding, bls ... lb. .30 - .35
- powd., bbls. bxs ... lb. 40 - .45
- select, bundles ... lb. .50 - .55
- Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.38.75 - —
- Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .88 - 1.00
- hydrous, bots., 100 ozs ... oz. .92 - —
- Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
- Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
- powd., tins, 100 ozs ... oz. .73 - —
- Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .38¾- —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .39½- —
- tanks, works ... lb. .37 - —
- Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .50 - .60
- Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
- l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
- USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
- smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
- Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 150.00 - —
- Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ... lb. No prices.
- Eserine, bots. ... oz. 45.00 - 50.00
- Salicylate, USP, bots ... oz. 32.50 - 34.00
- Sulphate, bots ... oz. 34.50 - 35.50
- Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
- Butyl, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .34 - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .34½- —
- tanks, works ... lb. .32½- —
- Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
- Dichloroethyl, purif. dms., frt. equald. lb. .17½- —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .18 - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .16 - —
- technical, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .16½- —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .17 - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .15 - —
- Ether ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms ... lb. .37 - —
- anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns ... lb. .89 - —
- ½-lb. cns ... lb. .97 - —
- ¼-lb. cns ... lb. 1.05 - —
- solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
- L.c.l., same basis ... lb. .23 - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .19 - —
- synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. ... lb. .16 - —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .18 - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .14 - —
- Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .06¾- .09¼
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .07½- .10
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .05 - .07½
- Nitrous, conc. bots. 100 lb. lots lb 1.03 - 1.10
- Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals ... bot. 1.12 - —
- 75 cc. hospitals ... bot 1.56 - —
- Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .21¾
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .20¾- .22¾
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .18 - 20
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- .22
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .21¼- .23
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .18½- .20¼
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- .22¼
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .21¼- .22¼
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .18½- .20¼
- NF, dms., frt. alld ... lb. .24 - .25
- synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
- l.c.l., frt alld ... lb. .15¼- —
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .13 - —
- 95-96%, c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .15 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .16 - —
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .13¼- —
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
- l.c.l., frt alld ... lb. .16¼- —
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .13½- —
- Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - .59½
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .56½- .60½
- Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works ... lb. .49¾- —
- less than truckload, dlvd ... lb. .58¾- —
- tanks, works ... lb. .48¾- —
- Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
- Benzoate, cns., dms ... lb. .68 - .73
- Bromide, tech., 98% dms ... lb. .43 - .47
- Butyrate, bots. ... gal. 6.10 - 6.60
- cns., dms., works ... lb. .80 - 1.02
- Carbamate (see Urethane)
- Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .20
- cyls., c.l., same basis ... lb. .20 - .22
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .10 - —
- USP, bbls., cyls ... lb. .22 - .24
- Cinnamate, cns ... lb. 2.25 - 2.50
- Formate, dms ... lb. .64 - .73
- Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works ... lb. 3.90 - 4.40
- Iodine, bots., works ... lb. 3.80 - 4.13
- cbys., works ... lb. 3.00 - —
- Lactate, dms., works ... lb. .44¼- —
- Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works ... lb. .50 - —
- less than truckload, works ... lb. .80½- .60
- Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
- Oenanthate, dms ... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
- Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. No prices.
- Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
- Silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
- 40% available SiO_2, dms. works. lb. .55 - —
- Ethylaiphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine).
- Ethylanilin dms. frt alld ... lb. .50 - —
- Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l ... lb. .14 - —
- l.c.l. ... lb. .15 - —
- tanks ... lb. .13 - —
- Ethylbutyl ketone dms., c.l., works. lb. .33½- —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .34 - —
- tanks ... lb. .32 - —
- Ethylcellulose, 5lb. dms, 5,000-lb. lots, work ... lb. .73 - —
- smaller lots, works ... lb. .75 - .83
- Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies ... lb. .11¾- —
- l.c.l., works, frt. alld, E. of Rockies ... lb. .12¾- —
- tanks frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. .10 - —
- Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
- Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .26¼- —
- l.c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .27¼- —
- tanks, frt. dlvd ... lb. .19¼- —
- Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
- Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .48½- —
- tanks, works ... lb. .46 - —
- Ethyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt alld. E ... lb. .18¾- —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .19¾- —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .17 - —
- Diethylether, dms., l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
- Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¾- —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .23¼- —
- tanks, works ... lb. .21 - —
- Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .20¾- —
- tanks, works ... lb. .18½- —
- Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .19¼- —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .19¾- —
- tanks, works ... lb. .17½- —
- Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .22¾- —
- tanks, works ... lb. .20 - —
- Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .27¼- —
- tanks, works ... lb. .25 - —
- Monostearate, dms ... lb. .41 - —
- Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss. lb. .42 - —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .43 - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .40 - —
- Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots. oz. 11.85 - —
- Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin.)
- Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
- smaller lots ... lb. 6.80 - 6.90
- Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ... lb. 2.75 - 3.25
- Eucalyptus leaves, bls ... lb. .10 - .11
- Eugenol, pure, USP, cns ... lb. 3.45 - 4.15
- Euphorbia, herb, bls ... lb. .12 - .14

F

- Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
- Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works. ton. 11.75 - 12.50
- Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
- bulk, c.l., works ... ton. 18.00 - 20.00
- Fennel seed, Czech., bgs ... lb. .12 - .13¼
- French, bgs ... lb. .14½ Nom.
- Indian, bgs ... lb. .16 Nom.
- Syrian, bgs ... lb. .14 Nom.
- Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs ... lb. .11 - .11¼
- Moroccan, bgs ... lb. .06½- .07
- Syrian, bgs ... lb. .06½- .07
- Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
- Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate)
- Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate)
- Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
- Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric)
- Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .18 - —
- water-white, cs., works ... lb. .20 - —
- Fir balsam, Canada, cns ... gal. 34.50 - 35.00
- Oregon, bbls. ... gal. 2.55 - 3.25
- Fishberries, bgs ... lb. .18 - .20
- Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
- Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ... ton. 120.00 - —
- Fishscrap, dried 60% protein bulk, Balto area ... ton. 115.00 - —
- Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ... ton. 48.50 - 50.00
- ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2 grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ... ton. 47.00 - 48.00
- 85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ... ton. 41.50 - —
- metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l., ton. 38.00 - —
- washed gravel, 50-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 - 40.00
- 60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ... ton. 39.00 - —
- 65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ... ton. 40.00 - —
- 70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ... ton. 41.00 - 43.00
- imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ... ton. 37.00 - —
- Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works ... lb. .0625- .0675
- l.c.l., E. works ... lb. .0675- .0725
- tanks, E. works ... lb. .0420- .045

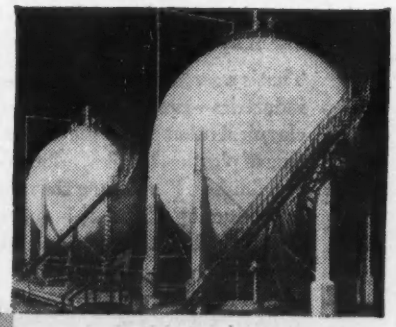
Jefferson Ethylene Oxide

A highly reactive chemical intermediate

For use in . . .
- Synthetic fibers
- Synthetic rubber
- Textiles
- Detergents
- Fumigants
- Plastics

These are only a few of the many fields where ethylene oxide is a useful raw material. Such widespread use rests on the ability of ethylene oxide to enter into countless reactions. For example, this chemical will react with . . .
- Organic acids to form glycol esters
- Alcohols and phenols to form glycol ethers
- Ammonia to form ethanolamines
- Mercaptans to form thioglycols and ethers
- HCN to form ethylene cyanohydrin

Shipped in tank cars or in ICC 5P insulated drums, 400 lbs. net. Samples for experimental use are available. Please make requests on your company letterhead . . . address to Department A.



Pressure spheres store ethylene oxide at the Jefferson plant at Port Neches, Texas.

Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc.
711 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS FROM HYDROCARBON SOURCES

ETHYLENE OXIDE
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .55 - .62
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs, c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton.38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton.37.20 - —
spent, outk. Bayonne ton 2.00 4.00
imported, bgs. c.l. ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .10½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾- .29¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .29¾- .30¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .20 - .30
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane tanks gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 86 octane tanks, gal. .1275- .13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Geisemium root, bls lb. .30 - .32
Gentian root, bls. lb. .17 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .21 - .26
powd, bbls., bxs. lb. .22 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 3.30 - 3.50
standard, cns., dms. lb. 2.05 - 3.40
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.45
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots. lb. 7.00 - 9.50
root, African, bls. lb. .34½- .35
Cochin, unbleached, bgs., afloat, lb. .45 - .46
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. .64 - .65
No. 2, bgs. lb. .61 - .62
No. 3, bgs. lb. .59 - .60
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .57 - .58
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
Ginseng root cs lb.13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .22 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.
ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .30
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .38
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .39
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .41
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .44
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - .45
Hide glue (c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .44 - .46
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - .42
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53½- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53¾- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .55 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .55¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .54¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53¾- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots. oz.21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. .13 - .13⅛
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 3.75 - 4.25
powd., bxs. lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .09
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .17 - .17½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - —
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .25 - .27
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib., dms., ex whse lb. .25 - —
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .25 - —
Grease, brown, loose lb. .03¾ Nom.
house lb. .06¾ Nom.
white, choice lb. .10¼ Nom.
yellow lb. .07 Nom.

Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44¼- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis, lb. .47¾- —
50% and over bbls., same basis lb. .48¾- —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs. frt. alld lb. .37½ .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachitee toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs. lb. 5.00 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - —
resinated lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls. lb. .21 - .23
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst. tins lb 1.90 - —
Liquid, NF, bots. cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd. cs lb 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .40 - .50
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .45 - .50
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½- .19¼

Formaldehyde, Methanol-Free—Ester, Wood-Rosin Type

Green, copal, Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .32 .33
CBB, bgs lb. .27 .28
CNE, bgs. lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
DK, bgs lb. .22 .24
dust, bgs. lb. .12½- .13⅛
soft, MA, bgs lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs. lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14⅛
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14⅛
unscraped bgs. lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs lb. .23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs lb. .23 - .26
No. 3, bgs lb. .09½- .11
dust, bgs lb. .09½- .11
seeds, bgs. lb. .12½- .13⅛
Elemi, cns. lb. .24 - .36
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .20½- —
wood-rosin type, dms. c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .20½- —

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Address_____

Gum, Euphorbium—Kava Kava Root

Gum, euphorbium, cs.....lb. .20 - .25
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
powd., bbls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Ghatti, No 2, bgs.....lb .35 - .37
No 3, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls....lb. .60 - .61
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .49 - .50
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .44 - .45
Kauri, bgs.....lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .44 - .50
Mastic, cs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Mastic, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs.....lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb .10 .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.90 - 5.00
No. 2, cs.....lb 3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs.....lb 2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., medicine Lodge, Kan. ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore frt. equald.ton.16.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.16.00 - —
Gypsum, stucco, paper bags., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore..ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y..ton.14.40 - —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse.....ton.53.00 -56.00
small quantities.....lb. .04 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Heliotropine, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.40 - 3.65
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls..lb. .85 - .90
imp., black, whole bls.....lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs.....lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs.....lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs.....lb. .35 - .45
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
paste No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
powd, bbls., bgs.....lb. .23 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks.....gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms.....lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- —
USP, dms, 500 lbs or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, works.....lb .31 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms..lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld.....lb.17.00 - —
works.....lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb 18.00 - —
works.....lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, 5lb dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo.100.00 -120 0
1-5 kilos, works kilo.110.00 -130 0
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots.....oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots.....lb.31.00 -32.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots.....oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms, frt. accs., works lb. .39 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .23½- .26
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .26
tanks.....lb. .20¾- —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms..lb. .90 - —
tech. dms. frt. equald.....lb. 73 - 79
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 8.80
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.13.50 -15.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .50 - .55

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls.....lb. .28 - .28
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.17.50 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd.....lb 4.90 - —
tins, dlvd.....lb 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
resubl., USP, bots., jars.....lb 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin NF dms. lb 6.50 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans.....lb. 8.60 -17.00
Beta, cans.....lb. 8.60 -11.50
Methyl, dms., cns.....lb. 7.00 -10.50
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 6.40 - 7.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .30
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys.....lb. .16 - —
djns.....lb. 17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots.....lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 8.25
USP, dms., works.....lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be. 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF, dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd.....lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs.....lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .24¼- —
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .78 - .81
Reduced, NF, kgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Resinate 7.4% Fe, dms, frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .44 - —
ton lots.....lb. .43 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .46 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.31.00 - —
ferrous (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .09¼- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½- .28
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .30½- .33
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. 25½ 28
Isoborneol, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .75 - .97
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .75 - .97
Methacrylate, dms., works...lb .60 - —
Propionate, cns lb No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms, works lb 50 53
Isoeugenol, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- .14
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - .15
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12½- .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., works.....lb. .60 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb 15 - 20
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb 43 - 45
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb 48 50
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .14 - .18
Tar, NF, dms.....lb. .42 - .65

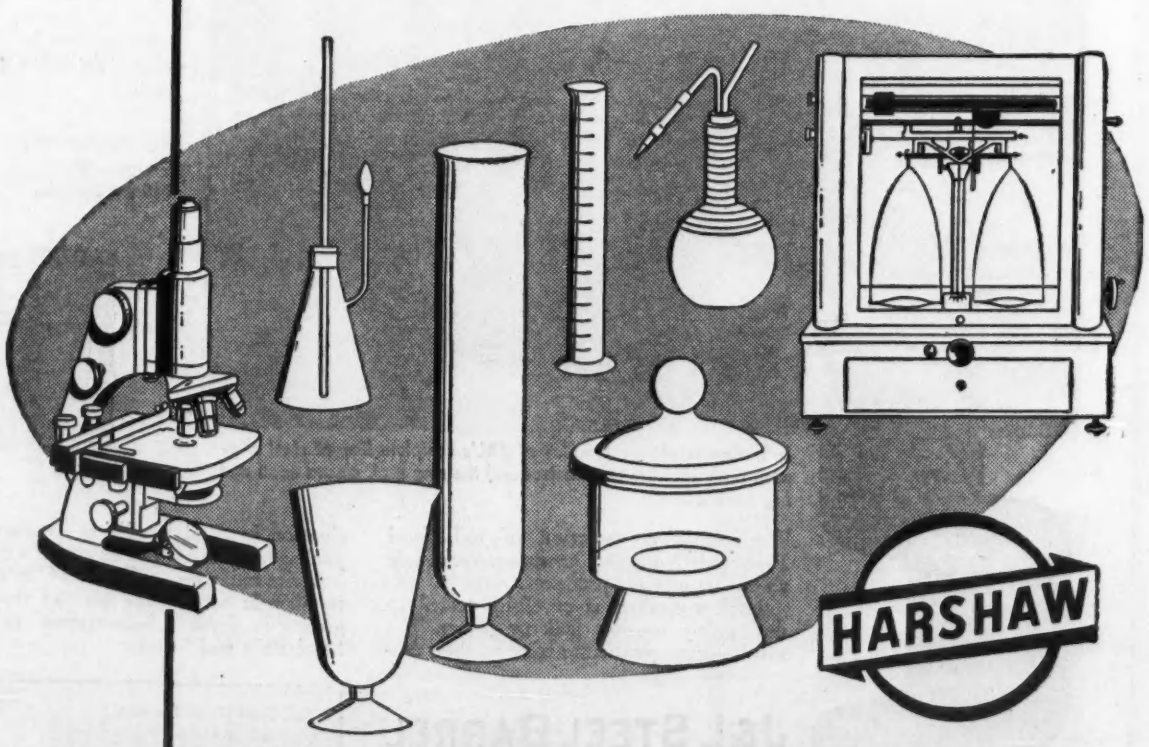
K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb .80 - .90
Kaolin (see China clay)
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30

You know The HARSHAW CHEMICAL Co. manufactures Industrial Chemicals

and

we want to be equally sure
you know HARSHAW SCIENTIFIC DIVISION
stocks a full line of Laboratory Apparatus and Chemicals at warehouses across the country.



HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland 6, Ohio
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HARSHAW SCIENTIFIC DIVISION
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Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. tanks,	gal.	.09375	—
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w.,	tanks gal.	.126	.13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w.,	tanks gal.	.09	.0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w.,	tanks gal.	.101	—
Okla.-Tex. 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.0925	.09625
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w.,	tanks gal.	.11	—
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.09	.10
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10-mesh,	bulk, whse. ton.	95.00	-100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse	ton.	95.00	-105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls	lb.	1.50	- 1.55
Lanolin, USP, dms., works	lb.	.34	- .38
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.38	- .40
USP, dms., works	lb.	.35	- .39
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.1550	Nom.
Larkspur seed bgs	lb	.20	.23
Laurel berries, bgs	lb.	.25	- .26
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls	lb.	.10	- .10½
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.09½	- .10
Turkish, bls	lb.	No prices.	
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt.	equald lb.	.75	- —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less	than truckload works lb.	1.00	- —
Lavender flowers, medium bls	lb.	.55	.60
ordinary, bls	lb.	.16	- .20
select, bls	lb	.60	.65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls.,	lb.	.22	- —
gran, bbls.	lb.	.23	- —
powd., bbls.	lb.	.23	- —
NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	.32	- —
gran powd. dms.	lb.	.32	- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld on 96 lbs. or	over lb.	.28¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29¾	- —
1-lb bgs., c.l.	lb.	.42	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.43	- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¾	- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride dms	lb.	.39	- —
Iodine, NF, V jars	lb.	3.82	- —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms	lb.	.34½	- —
Metal, pigs, prime N. Y.	lb.	.17	- —
St. Louis	lb.	.1680	- —
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.34½	- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis,	lb.	.35	- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35½	- —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.36	- —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J. 4½c. per pound higher.			
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms.,	dlvd. lb.	.17¾	- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.24¼	- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.31¾	- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22¼	- —
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.24	—
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms.,	works lb.	.31¾	- —
60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.30¼	- —
Peroxide powd. tech., bbls	lb.	.41	- .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works.	lb.	.42½	- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.19¾	- .20½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	- .21½
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same	basis lb.	.20	- .20¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- .21¾
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same	basis lb.	.20¼	- .21
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21¼	- .22
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd	lb.	.28½	- —
Salicylate normal, dms., works.	lb.	.47¾	- —
Silicate, bgs. l.c.l. ship't pt.,	frt alld lb.	.1805	.1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., c.l.,	works lb.	.57	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58	- —
precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.46	- —
ton lots	lb.	.47	- —
less ton lots	lb.	.48	- —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white: basic sulphate)			
tribasic, dms., works	lb.	.27½	- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.15½	- —
24% Pb, dms	lb.	.21	- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19½	- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	- .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	- —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- —
unbleached c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
Lemon peel bls	lb.	.20	- .22
Lucine dextro laevo dms., works.	lb.	12.25	-15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25	- .27
powd., bbls.	lb.	.35	- —
Root, bls	lb.	.08	- .09
5-lb. bundles, cs.	lb.	.40	- .45
powd., bbl.	lb.	.11	- .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works	ton.	13.00	-13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass	ton.	10.00	- —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	11.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	11.50	- —
Lime, chem. (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Buffalo, N.Y.	ton.	11.00	- —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	11.50	- —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	14.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00	- —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	10.25	- —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	10.25	- —
Kimballton, Va.	ton.	10.25	- —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	10.50	- —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	10.15	- —
Longview, Ark.	ton.	10.25	- —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	11.00	- —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00	- —
Mosher, Mo.	ton.	10.25	- —
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	7.50	- —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	10.50	- —
York, Pa.	ton.	11.50	- —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams,	Annville, Pa.	ton.	14.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	14.50	- —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	14.00	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	14.50	- —
Engle, W. Va.	ton.	14.50	- —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	14.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	14.50	- —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	12.50	- —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	13.50	- —
Lime, hydrated, Kimballton, Va.	ton.	13.50	- —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	13.00	- —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	11.50	- —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	13.50	- —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50	- —
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.50	- —
Mosher, Mo.	ton.	12.50	- —
Petoskey, Mich.	ton.	10.00	- —
Port Island, Mich.	ton	9.00	- —
Rockland, Maine	ton.	11.50	- —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	9.00	- —
Springfield, Mo.	ton	9.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	15.00	- —
York, Pa.	ton.	14.50	- —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams,	Mass. ton.	11.70	- —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	17.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	16.50	- —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00	- —
Engle, W. Va.	ton.	14.50	- —
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50	- —
Kimballton, Va.	ton.	13.50	- —
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.00	- —
Mosher, Mo.	ton.	12.50	- —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	10.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	15.00	- —
York, Pa.	ton.	15.50	- —
Lime salts (see Calcium)			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	- 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms.	lb.	6.80	- 7.50
ex lignaloe wood, dms.	lb.	6.75	- 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 50-92%, dms.	lb.	6.75	- 7.60
96-98%, dms.	lb.	7.20	- 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	5.00	- 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns.,	works lb.	2.70	- —
dms., works	lb.	2.60	- —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.	lb.	.30	- .40
without leaves, bls.	lb.	.35	- .45
Linseed meal, expeller, 34% bulk,	Midwest mills. ton.	53.00	-53.50
extracted, 36%, same basis	ton.	52.00	-52.50
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls, c.l.,	ship't point, frt. alld. lb.	.18¾	- .19½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	- .20½
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.67	- —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt.	equald. lb.	1.90	- 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.05	- 1.15
Chloride cryst., dms.	lb.	.93	- 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.05	- 1.40
Fluoride, bbls	lb	1.80	- 2.00
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	10.25	-14.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms	lb.	.90	- 1.25
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼	- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs.,	c.l., dlvd lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c per lb higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.75	- .80
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.53	- .55
Leaves, NF	lb.	.85	- .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots. works	oz.	34.00	-38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1,	bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.41	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½	- —
solid, No. 1	lb.	.35	- —
Lovage root, imported, bls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Lupulin, tins	lb	1.95	2.00
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	1.30	- 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo,	bots. kilo	145.00	149.00

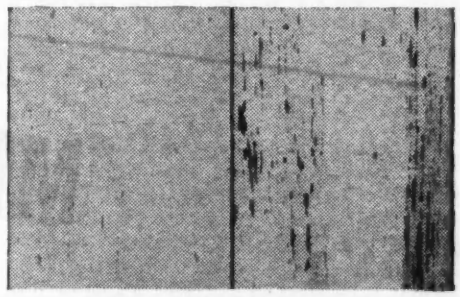
M

Mace, Amboina, bls.	lb.	No prices.	
Banda, No. 1, bls.	lb	1.85	Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls.	lb.	1.19	- 1.21
West Indian, cs.	lb.	1.15	- 1.18
broken, cs.	lb.	1.03	- 1.05
Madder Dutch, bgs.	lb	.29	- .33
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns.,	works lb.	.32	- .34¾
synth., rubber grade, ctns.,	works lb.	.31	- —
USP, light ctns.	lb.	.34	- .36
heavy, bbls.	lb.	.36	- .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs.	c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.	72.50	- —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard	grain, Chewalah, Wash ton.	36.30	- —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans,	works lb.	.20	- .30
Bromide, jars	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt.	equald. lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.10½	- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.10¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾	- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- —

"lead" keeps paint looking better— LONGER

The first day that house paint is applied, it begins a constant battle with the elements. Heat and cold, wind and dust, chemical action — all combine forces under the general term "weathering". Whether or not your paint contains white lead determines to great degree if it will be subject to checking, cracking and eroding. The presence of neutralizing basic lead salts minimizes the effect of attack by the acidic degradation products formed during the weathering process.

With weathering held in check, dirt-collecting cracks and eroded valleys are minimized. With paint containing white lead, a continuous smooth surface is maintained through slow, even chalking — paint retains "fresh" appearance — longer.



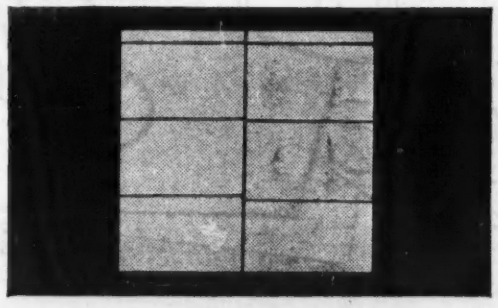
30 MONTHS EXPOSURE TEST IN FLORIDA
Note better appearance of paint at the left, properly stabilized with white lead, as compared with that of the lead-free paint at right.

White lead stabilizes ready-mixed house paints against breakdown by checking, cracking and severe erosion. This is but one of several reasons why white lead is so desirable in house paint. Use enough of it to take advantage of all the qualities that white lead pigments impart. You as the manufacturer will know you are producing a better — more reliable product. And lead pigment in paint can't be beat as a valid argument to promote sales.

resists mildew

The addition of white lead in carefully balanced, mixed pigment house paints improve their resistance to mildew. Lead and other metal soaps are formed in just the right proportions not only to plasticize the film for maximum toughness and elasticity but also to give greater fungicidal properties.

Valuable Reference Material: Write for data sheets on paint formulations to meet specific end requirements. *Lead Industries Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.*



Note improved mildew resistance of paint at the left, properly stabilized with white lead, as compared with that of the lead-free paint at right.

"LEAD" LENGTHENS THE LIFE OF PAINT BECAUSE:

It Stabilizes—neutralizes acidic compounds resulting from the decomposition of the vehicle—prevents the film from becoming soft or liquefying.

It Plasticizes—forms lead soaps which increase film flexibility.

It Strengthens—flexible, spiney crystals in lead soaps mechanically reinforce the film and increase elastic strength.

It Resists Water — paint films with an optimum lead pigment content absorb only a small fraction as much water as they otherwise would.

It Limits Oil Penetration — more of the vehicle remains in the film where it is needed; less is absorbed in the substrate.

It Improves Appearance—by controlling chalking and inhibiting mildew.

7681

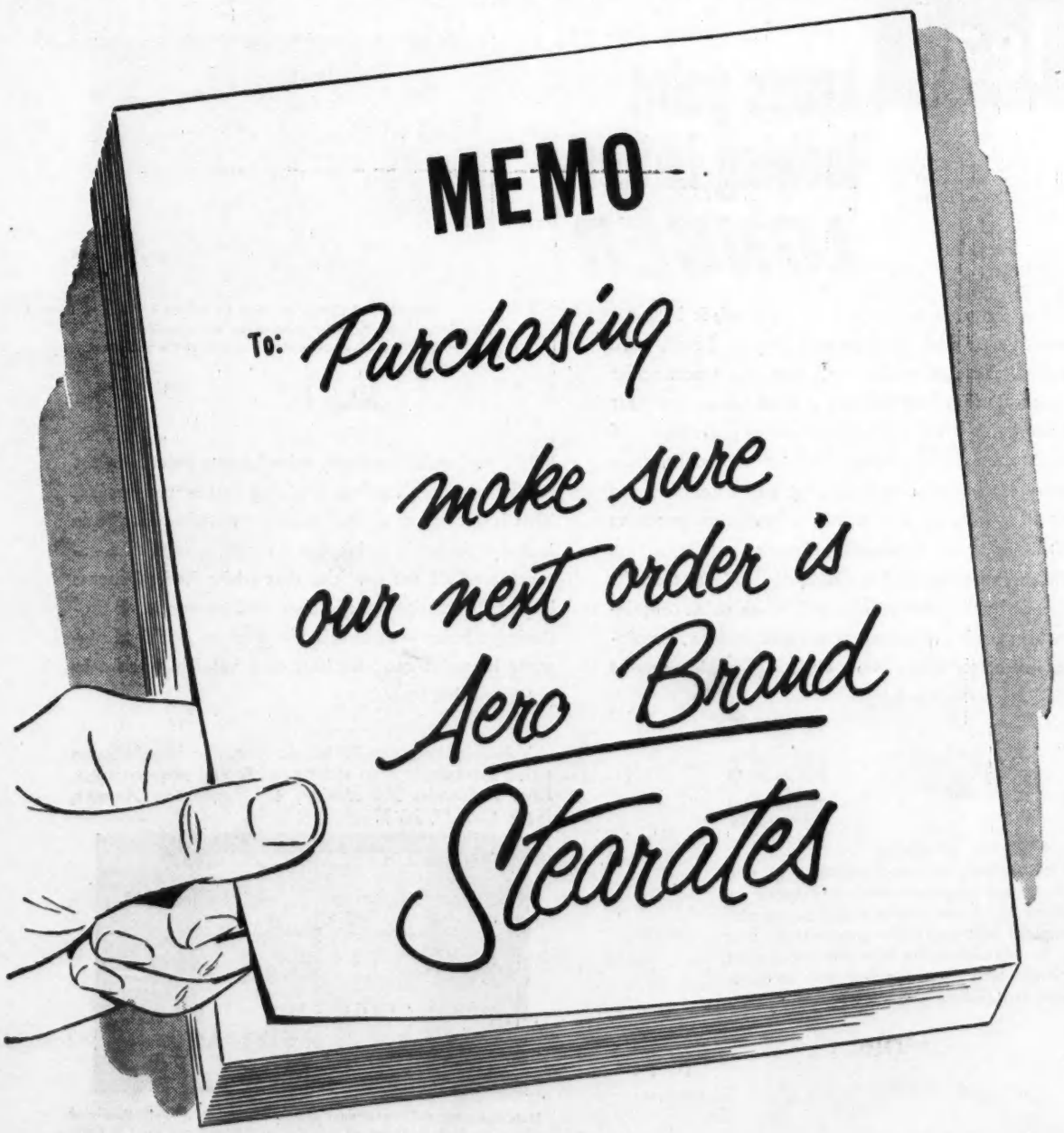
Magnesium Carbonate, USP—Methylthionine Chloride

Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald.....lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., 40 tons, works, frt. equald..lb. .11¾- —
15 tons, same basis..lb. .12¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½- —
powd., dms., works.....lb. .12¾- .15
bbls., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
hydrous, flake, l.c.l., works ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works.lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .28 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works....lb. .12 - .14
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .45 - .46
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).

Magnesium trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots.....lb. .48 - .50
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., divd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Blue, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Manganese acetate, bbls.....lb. .33¼- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .24 - .28½
Carbonate, bbls., works.....lb. .21 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works.....lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works..ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works.....lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls.lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East.....lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld..lb. .25½- —
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms.....lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .45 - —
ton lots.....lb. .46 - —
less tons.....lb. .47 - —

Manganese sulphate, fertilizer, grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S.E.....ton.77.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd., S. E. lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E..ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E.....ton.88.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms.....lb. .32¼- —
Mangrove bark E. Africa 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.83.00 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.58.00 -59.00
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.35
small, cs.....lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works.....lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works.....lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, new crop, bls.....lb. .34 - .34½
Chilean, bls.....lb. .30 - .30½
French, bls.....lb. .34 - .34½
Peruvian, bls.....lb. .28 - .28½
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works..lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works.....lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works.....lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, bots.....lb.10.95 -11.85
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns..lb. 8.10 - 8.60
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisuiphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel)
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd., fib. dms lb. 5.29 - —

Mercury iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .95 - —
Metachloraniiin, dms., works.....lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .76 - —
Metanitroaniiin, dms., frt. alld...lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse.....gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more..lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis..lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis...lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% solut., dealers, dms., cs., works..lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..gal. .06½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E..gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E..gal. .54 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of these four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works..lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works.lb. .50 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .48 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - 2.55
extra, cns.....lb. 2.80 - 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works..lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works...lb. .18½- —
tanks, multi-unit, works....lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works.....lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .31 - —
Formate, refd., dms.....lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works.....lb. 3.60 - 3.85
chys., works.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works..lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, works .lb. .37 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseaniiin chloride, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms..gm. 2.60 - 3.00
Methylal, refined 95% dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
Ketone, dms., works.....lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .87
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 73 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted..lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs. same basis lb 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .11½- .11¾
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. 11 - 12
Methylheptin carbonate, bots...lb.35.00 -45.00
Methylionone, A, cns.....lb 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns.....lb 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns.....lb 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb 13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns. ..lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms. dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).



AERO* Brand Stearates: Aluminum Calcium Magnesium Zinc

MANUFACTURED BY: AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK
In Canada: North American Cyanamid Limited, Toronto and Montreal

*Trade-mark

Mica—Oil, Birchtar

Mica dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 60 mesh, works lb. .03¾- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W of Miss. R., ½c. higher, W of Rockies 1c higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .13¾- .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .15¼- .17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - .44¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib., dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, for stock foods, tanks gal. 36. - .37
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal 90% Mo powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs. works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 —
technical, kgs. works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld., or dlvd. E lb. .10½- .11½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .28¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns. lb. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .23
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns. lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns. lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns. lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns. lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns. lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns. lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls. lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif. brown, bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .11¾- .12
Danish, bgs. lb. .22 - .22½
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .17½- .18
German, yellow, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .09½- —
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08¼- —
yellow, bgs., Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .12¼- —
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 61.00 -62.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 82.00 -85.00
J2, bgs. ex dock ton. 50.00 Nom.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld lb. .0623- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0790
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls. c.l. same basis lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots. lb. .10 - .11
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04468- —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04128- —
3. Houston M c.f. .04769- —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .03729- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .04869- —
6. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06743- —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .04696- —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .04696- —
8. Midland M c.f. .04635- —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04424- —
10. Pampa M c.f. .03913- —

Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.33 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodies, cs, works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls, works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.20
Hydrochloride, dms., frt adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm. 49.40 - —
tins, 10 lbs. dealers, frt. alld on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - .11½
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble 250,400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
30-35 cps, 5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't. unit-ton. 4.30 - 4.75
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .54 - .55
splits, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
West Indian, bgs lb. .44 - .45
Nux vomica, bis. lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140° C. industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
t.c.l. gal. .21 - .30
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r. Bayonne, N.J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39 - —
Octyl methacryiate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns. lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .80 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots. lb. 120.00 -150.00
seed, bots. lb. 100.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms. lb. .50 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .16½ Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.75 - 1.90
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns. lb. 3.35 - 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns. lb. 8.75 -12.50
Birchtar, crude, cns. lb. 1.45 - —
rectified, NF, cns. lb. 3.95 - 4.05

WHY PAY HIGH PRICES FOR ESSENTIAL OILS?

change to . . .

JAVONELLA

PERFECT FOR PERFUMING...

- LAUNDRY SOAPS
- WASHING POWDERS
- LIQUID CLEANSERS
- POLISHES, ETC.

NOW, MORE THAN EVER, JAVONELLA OFFERS THESE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES!

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- It's a manufactured article . . . free from the price fluctuations of natural essential oils such as Citronella, Sassafras, etc.
- Its high quality never varies, enabling you to manufacture uniformly dependable products.
- Always lower in cost than the natural oils, particularly now with citronella prices on the rise, its use results in production economies and higher profits without lowering quality standards.

AROMATICS • PERFUME BASES • ESSENTIAL OILS

FELTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

599 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn 6, N. Y.

PLANTS: BROOKLYN, N. Y. • LOS ANGELES, CAL. • MONTREAL, QUE. • PARIS, FRANCE

SALES OFFICES: ATLANTA • BOSTON • CHICAGO • DALLAS • PHILADELPHIA ST. LOUIS • TOLEDO • TORONTO

STOCKS CARRIED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Oil, Bois de Rose—Oil, Tall

Oil, bois de rose, Brazil, dms..lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil Rhodium wood)
Bone, dms, works ..... gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.35
tech., dms. .....lb. 2.40 - 2.70
Calamus, cns. .....lb.20.00 -26.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms....lb. .26 - .69
white, dms. .....lb. .45 - .60
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.25 -10.00
rectified, cns .....lb. 9.50 - 9.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns .....lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Cardamom, NF, bots.....lb.60.00 -80.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.....lb. .3750- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .38 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.lb. .4010- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .4060- —
tanks .....lb. .3885- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .3910- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .3960- —
tanks .....lb. .3785- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .4625- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks.....lb. .35 Nom.
USP, dms., c.l.....lb. .3525- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .3575- —
tanks .....lb. .3400- —
refined and deodorized, dms.,
c.l. lb. .3675- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .3725- —
tanks .....lb. .3575- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .3500- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .3550- —
tanks .....lb. .34 - —
sulphonated, 50% (45% fat) dms.,
l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l.
lb. .26¾- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Cedarwood, cns., dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Celeryseed, bots.....lb.16.50 -21.00

Oil, chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.280.00- 325.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms ...lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots....lb.30.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots .....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms...lb. 1.75 - 2.40
Java, true, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.60
Java type, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms..lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports..lb. .13¾- —
Pac. Coast .....lb. .12¾- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l..lb. .21 - —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. No prices.
Codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns. .....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Coriander, USP, bots.....lb.25.00 -30.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.
lb. .06 - .06¼
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.
lb. .02¾- .03
refined, dms.....lb. .20 - —
tanks .....lb. .1790- —
Costus, bots.....oz.21.00 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley..lb. .15¼ Nom.
tanks, Texas.....lb. .15 Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.
lb. .06 - .06¼
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.
lb. .02¾- .03
salad, dms.....lb. .2170- .22
tanks .....lb. .1970- —
Creosote (see Crotonic, coaltar).

Oil, croton, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. .....lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots. .....lb. 5.65 - 7.00
Cypress, bots. .....lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, India, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms.lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms..lb. 1.55 - 1.85
70-75%, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Fennel, USP, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15 - .15½
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13½- —
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Oil, fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots .....oz. 7.25 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.26.00 -32.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb.26.00 -30.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.22.00 -23.50
Grapefruit, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.65
Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .16½- .17½
extra, winter, strained, dms..lb. .19½- .20½
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .21½- .22½
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.15
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots..lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots.....lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns .....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel, dms., cns.....lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 7.10
38-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 6.25 - 8.75
40-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 9.10
Spike, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.80 - 3.75
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms..lb. 5.00 - —
Messina, cns .....lb. 4.50 - 8.05
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns...lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns..lb. 7.40 - 8.00
West Indian, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 8.00
expressed, West Indian, cns..lb. 7.25 - 8.75
terpeneless bot .....lb 45 00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3 .....lb. .1750- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1810- .1850
tankcars .....lb. .1650- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1680- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.55 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms.....lb. 3.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns .....lb. 5.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .1100- —
refined, alkali, dms .....lb. .1760- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1860- .1900
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1660- —
tanks .....lb. .1500- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms.lb. .26½ Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .37 - .38
20°, dms. .....lb. .36 - .37
30°, dms .....lb. .34 - .35
Neroli, NF, French bots .....lb.115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns .....lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist. East Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Ocotea symbarum, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms.....lb. .29½- .31
tankcars .....lb. .27½- .28
Oleo, extra, dms.....lb. .23½- .23¾
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine, bots .....lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms.....gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid....gal. 3.00 - 3.10
foots, dms. .....lb. .18½- .19
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.....lb. .80 - 1.50
expressed USP Brazilian cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns.....lb. 2.60 - 2.75
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 2.55 - 2.80
Messina, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.85
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.70
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.223.00 - —
Origanum Spanish, cns .....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms.....lb. .25 - —
Palmarosa, cns .....lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis, at 100° F, tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. .....lb.16.00 -23.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. .....lb. .17¼ Nom.
refined, dms.....lb. .22¼- —
tanks .....lb. .20¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns .....lb. 4.75 - 5.75
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.25 - 8.25
redist., USP, dms .....lb. 7.60 - 8.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms .....lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.55 - 4.50
Pimento berry, NF, dms.....lb. 4.75 - 6.00
leaf, cns. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works..gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .76½- —
l.c.l., whse.....gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .117 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. 11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .26 Nom.
Red, double dist., dms.....lb. .20¾- .22
tanks .....lb. .19¼- —
saponified, dms.....lb. .17½- .18¾
tanks .....lb. .16 - —
single dist., dms.....lb. .18¼- .19½
tanks .....lb. .16¾- —
Rice bran, clarif., dms.....lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots..oz.41.00 -45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms..lb. .85 - 1.10
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Rue, bots. .....lb. 3.25 - —
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks.
Sage, clary, bots.....lb.21.00 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns.....lb.14.00 -16.00
Spanish, cns .....lb. 1.00 - 3.75
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb.12.00 -14.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. .....lb. .11 - —
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .1760- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1860- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1660- —
tanks .....lb. .1500- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms..lb. .75 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms..lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Savin, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns. .....lb No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .20 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns .....lb.31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills....lb. .14¾- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y. .....lb. .06¾- .07
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis..lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .1893- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1953- .1993
tanks .....lb. .1793- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .1796- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1853- .1893
tanks .....lb. .1698- —
salad, dms.....lb. .20¼- —
tanks .....lb. .1815- —
Spearmint, USP, dms.....lb. 5.40 - 6.25
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1920- .20
tankcars .....lb. .1870- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms ...lb. .1850- .1900
tankcars .....lb. .1750- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. .....lb. 4.95 - 8.00
Southern, cns. .....lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .07¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- .06¼

Flavor is the thing that makes your product stand out from others. And Exchange Oil of Orange *has* the flavor...that distinctive and preferred taste unique to oranges grown in the sunny, sheltered valleys of California.

Try Exchange Oil of Orange for yourself. Give it all your tests for *quality, uniformity* and *strength.* You'll like it...and you'll buy it!

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CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Oil, tallow, acidless, dms. lb. .16½ - .17¼
Pansy, dms lb. 8.60 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse. N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.75
white, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. No stocks.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .39½- —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .40½
tanks lb. .37½- .38
Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 29.00 -32.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 23.00 -26.00
Java, cns lb. 35.00 - —
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms. gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms. c.l. N.Y. gal. .54½ - .57½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 60½ - .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis, gal. .55½ - .58½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61½ - .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .58½ - .59½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½ - .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62½ - .65½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68½ - .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½ - .71½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .76½
175-185 vis., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .72½ - 76
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78½ - .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - 78
l.c.l., same basis gal. .81½ - .83
345-355 vis., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns. lb. 7.85 - 8.85
Wormwood, cns lb. 6.75 - 7.25
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 18.00 -30.00
extra, bots. lb. 25.00 -36.00
Madagascar bots lb. No stocks.
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms. lb. .20¾ - .22
tankcars lb. .19¼ - —
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .15½ - .16
Olivine aggregate c.l., mines ton 7.00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l. works ton. 10.00 —
paper bgs., c.l. works ton. 12.00 —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd. USP cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome CP bbls., divd N. of Penn and N. C. & S. of Miss. R. includ. Davenport, Penn. and N. C. & of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c higher, divd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c Miss., N. C., S. C., Penn, Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1¼c El Paso, Tex.; 2c Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c higher divd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2310- .2385
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroaniline toner, kegs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, dis lb. 40 - .42
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .12 - .15
sweet, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Oregano, Italian, bgs. lb. .15 - .18½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls. lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls, bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroaniline dms. 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroaniline, dms, divd lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C. non-ret., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroaniline dms lb 56 - 59
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb. 75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP, bots. gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.25 - 5.50

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb. 5.75 - 8.00
Ceylon, cs. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots. oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Czech, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Spanish, new crop, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Para-anisidin dms. works lb. .83 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls, frt alld lb .98 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works, lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
Parachloroanilin dms. frt. alld E. Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroaniliin, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Paracresol, 98% dms. divd lb. .50 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Parafin, crude, scale, white, 126 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .0770- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .0805- —
Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .16½- —
works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery, lb. .18 - —
works lb. .15½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .21 - —
works lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .16 - —
wurks lb. .13½- —

Oil, Tallow—Paratoluidin

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91-92%, flake, fib., dms., 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l., divd. N.Y.C. lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. lb. .19¾- —
1,000 lbs. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Paranitroaniiin dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .48½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works. lb. .21 - .23
Paranitrophenol, kgs. works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
Paraphenylenediamine redistilled, dms works lb 2.30 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide bbls., works lb. .70 - —
flake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —

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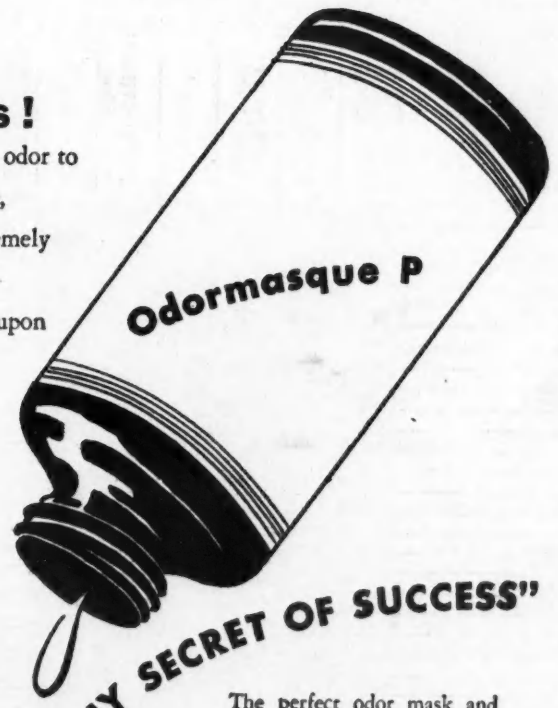

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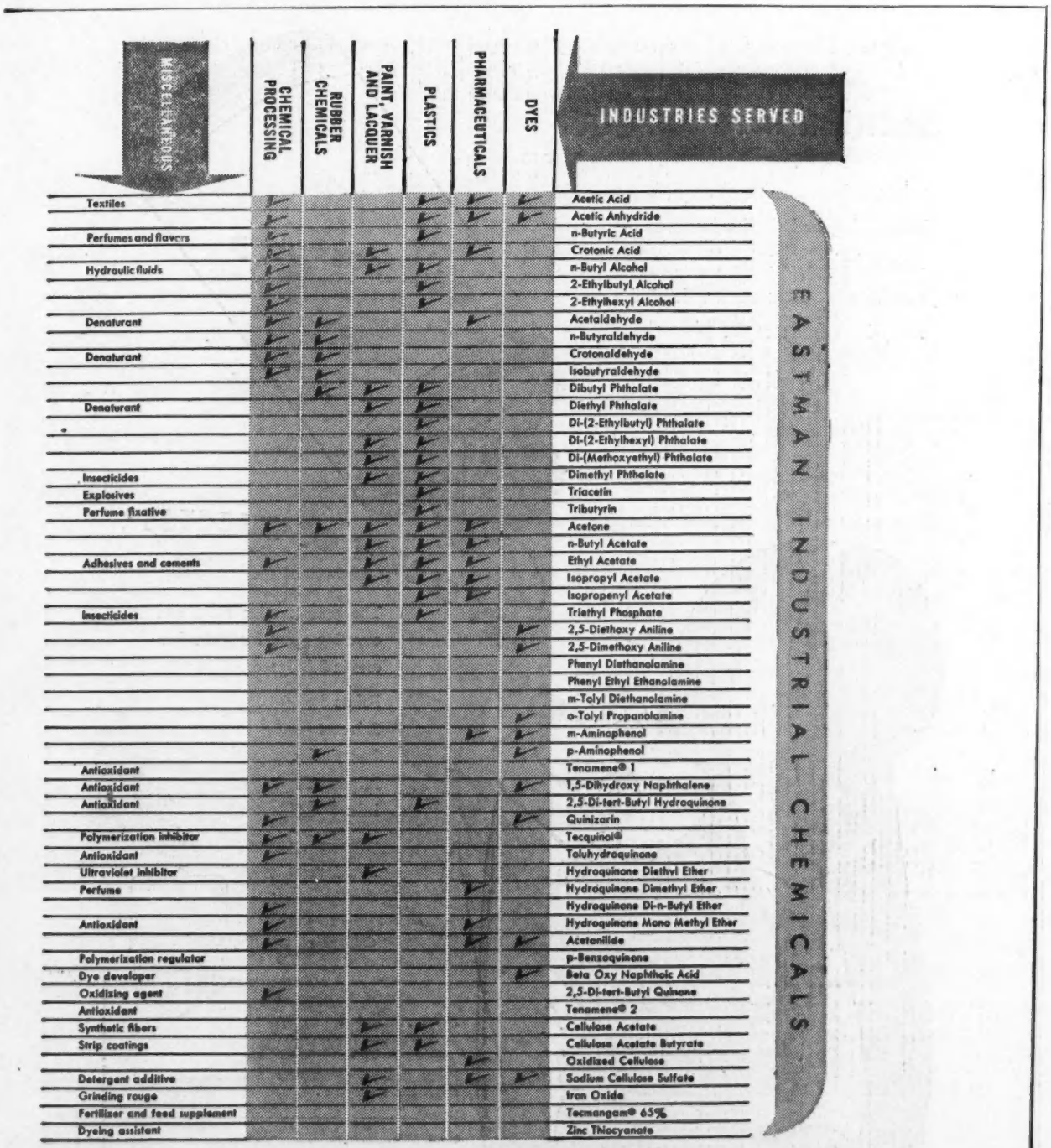
Pareira Brava Root—Phenol

Pareira brava root, whole, bgs	lb.	.30	- .35
ground, bxs	lb	40	48
powder, bxs	lb	43	50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.35	- .36
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.39	.67
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.45	- .50
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills, ton.		70.00	-71.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd, bbls	lb	2.05	2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.50	- —
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.102	- —
200,000 units	vl	154	—
500,000 units	vl	28	—
1,000,000 units	vl	52	- —
2,000,000 units	vl	100	- —
potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 unit.		04	- —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.03½	- —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units.		.04	- —
sodium unlabeled, vials 100,000 units	vl	10¾	—
200,000 units	vl	16	—
500,000 units	vl	30½	- —
1,000,000 units	vl	57	—
2,000,000 units	vl	103	—
bulk over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.04	- —
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	45	50
Pentachlorophenol dms, c.l., works frt. equald	lb.	.20	- —
t.c.l. same basis		23	28
truckload 20,000 lbs. min same basis	lb	20¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- .37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane industrial tanks group 3	gal.	.12	- .13½
Pepper, black, bags, spot	lb.	1.68	- 1.69
July-Aug. ship't	lb.	1.66½	- —
Aug.-Sept. ship't	lb.	1.66	- —
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.25	- .26
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .26
birdeyes, bgs.	lb.	.26	- .27
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb.	.22	- .23
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.36	- .37
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.23	- .24
Mexican, sports, bgs	lb.	.35	- .36
Mississippi sports, bgs., source	lb.	.30	- .31
Nigerian, caps, bgs	lb.	.22	- .23
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb	.45	.46
Sudanese small, bgs	lb	42	43
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.17	- .20
White, bgs	lb.	2.90	- —
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.60	.65
imported, bls	lb	80	90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers	lb.	3.75	- 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	- —
dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	- —
dlvd. E	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.10	- —
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	- —
Peru, balsam, dms	lb.	2.40	- 2.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05¾	- .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½	- —
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04½	- —
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09⅛	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅝	- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05⅝	- .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅜	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅜	- —
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.07¼	- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.06	- —
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	- .07⅛
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07½	- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¼	- —
tanks, refy.	lb.	.06¼	- —
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07¾	- .08
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.06½	- —
yellow soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05¾	- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¾	- —
Petroleum crude bulk, at wells, California	bbl	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana Arkansas	bbl	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma Kansas	bbl	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl	3.82	—
Upper field	bbl	4.25	- —
Texas East	bbl	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl	2.39	2.95
North North Central	bbl	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl	2.23	2.65
West	bbl	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl	1.28	2.875
Petroleum ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	lb.	1.50	- —
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26	- —
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.44	- —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cans, dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	- —
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.44	- —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	- —
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.44	- —
90-160° C ret dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.57	- —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	- 2.15
light, tanks refinery	bbl.	2.00	2.25
eastern tanks Albany N. Y.	bbl.	2.80	- —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.48	- —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.51	- —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.34	- —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl	2.31	- —
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.45	- —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.43	- —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.48	- —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.54	- —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.47	- —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.34	- —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California fuel	gal.	.075	- .115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	- .0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.085	- —
No. 3	gal.	.08125	- —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.08375	- .08750
range	gal.	.09125	- .09250
Pennsylvania western, No. 1	gal.	.105	- —
No. 2	gal.	.1025	- .1075
No. 3	gal.	.1025	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	lb.	.167	- .207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18	- —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	- .13625
toluol-type tanks refinery	gal.	.12125	- .12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.157	- .197
East coast tanks N. J. N. Y.	gal.	.16	- —
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.19½	- —
Boston	gal.	.18	- —
Buffalo	gal.	.18½	- —
Newark	gal.	.17	- —
New York	gal.	.17	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	- —
Providence	gal.	.18½	- —
Rochester	gal.	.20	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.21	- —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.19½	- —
Naptha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	- —
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.16½	- —
New York	gal.	.17	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.16	- —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13	- .145
high solvency 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast	gal.	.25½	- —
25-26° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	- —
49° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	- —
26-27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .33
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- —
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½	- .33
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.147	- —
Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.152	- —
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19½	- —
Newark	gal.	.18½	- —
New York	gal.	.18½	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.18	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	- —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.17	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	- —
tanks	gal.	.1225	- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	- .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	- —
Pennsylvania, western, tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	- —
Newark	gal.	.17	- —
New York	gal.	.17	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.21	- —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1865	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1890	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.1675	- —
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1590	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1615	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.14	- —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	4.50	- 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	- 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¼	- —
tanks same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	- —
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	- —



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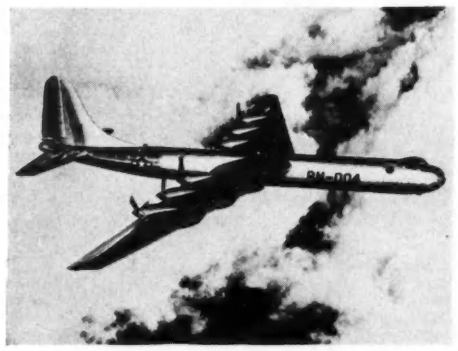
U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

July ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1951

New U.S.I. Resins Help Meet Rigid Government Paint Specifications

Recent government specifications for finishes used on ammunition, military aircraft, and other defense items require special resins with exacting performance characteristics. Paint manufacturers can meet these new, more rigid specifications with a number of new U.S.I. alkyd and copolymer resins.



Some of the specifications involved include: JAN-L-73 Lacquer enamel, lustreless; JAN-E-74 Enamel, lustreless, quick drying; MIL-P-6889A Primer, zinc chromate; MIL-E-10687 (Ordnance) Enamel, lustreless, quick drying; MIL-E-15090, Enamel, equipment. Local U.S.I. technical representatives have complete information on these specifications and also on any of the other important government issues.

Man-Made Flames Equal Heat of Sun's Surface

Controlled flames, said to be as hot as the surface of the sun or of the hottest known stars, have been produced in the laboratory for the first time. An inch-long flame of hydrogen and fluorine is reported to have reached temperatures of 9,000°F. and to have burned through a quarter inch of zirconium oxide in 30 seconds. A larger flame of oxygen and aluminum burned through a three-quarter inch steel pipe in 15 seconds and through four inches of concrete in a little more than two minutes. Experimenters claim to have reached the sun's surface temperature of 10.000°F. with a flame of hydrogen and fluorine in compressed air.

Improved Syrup Of Choline and Methionine

An improved syrup of choline and methionine can be compounded as follows, according to a recent item in a pharmaceutical journal:

Choline chloride .....10 gm.
DL-Methionine .....10 gm.
Diluted hydrochloric acid ..... 22 cc.
Distilled water ..... 18 cc.
Syrup of cherry, to make .....100 cc.

The preparation is described as clear and stable. U.S.I. is a major producer of DL-Methionine, an essential amino acid.

New Feed Data Shows Bacitracin Gives Superior Chick Growth-Response

Experiments with Practical Chick-Starting Rations Demonstrate Advantages of Bacitracin

Recent agricultural experiment station tests show that the antibiotic bacitracin is effective in promoting growth-response in chicks. The tests were concerned primarily with growth-response of chicks to bacitracin, aureomycin, streptomycin, penicillin, and terramycin when fed in practical chick-starting rations.

The five antibiotics were used as supplements to an all-plant-protein ration, and also to an all-plant protein ration in which 2.5 per cent fish meal replaced a like amount of high protein soybean oil meal. Except for bacitracin, which was a purified concentrate, all antibiotics were pure crystalline materials. The levels used were approximately 9 grams of each antibiotic per ton of feed.

Bacitracin Improves Rations

Except for the case of streptomycin with fish meal, all the antibiotics significantly improved the rations over their respective basals. Biggest percentage response in growth from antibiotics was obtained on the poorer-quality (all-plant-protein) rations (Table I), while greatest total weight was obtained on the better-quality rations (all-plant-protein plus fish meal) supplemented with antibiotics (Table II).

Data from the tests show, however, that there were significant differences in growth-response from the different antibiotics. At the test level of 9 grams per ton of feed, only bacitracin and penicillin improved the all-plant-protein ration so that the growth response obtained was significantly better than the same ration supplemented with 2.5 per cent fish meal (Table II, Treatment 7). Both

MORE

Anion Exchange Resins As Condensation Catalysts

Anion exchange resins are commanding attention as catalytic agents for aldol condensations, it is reported. These resins are claimed to have promoted yields of up to 60 per cent in the Knoevenagel reaction, a general process for condensing carbonyl compounds with acids, esters, nitriles, nitroparaffins, and other compounds having active hydrogens. The resins are said to act as true catalysts, remaining unchanged and suffering no loss in efficiency with repeated use. Of industrial interest is the fact that product recovery is simple and requires no costly catalyst neutralization.

A.E.C. Patents Available

A new government publication contains descriptions of 17 patents and one patent application recently made available to the public by the Atomic Energy Commission. The patents, like previous ones which are also listed in the publication, are available for use on a non-exclusive, royalty free basis. The new list includes patents covering diborane and borohydride which, according to the Commission, may be used as chemical reducing agents.

TABLE I

Average Weekly Weights by Treatment and Final Average Cumulative Feed Efficiency — Antibiotics are Experimental Variables

Antibiotic Mg./100 #		None	Aureomycin 423.5	Streptomycin 454	Penicillin 454	Terramycin 454	Bacitracin 313
	Treatment	1	2	3	4	5	6
		gm.	gm.	gm.	gm.	gm.	gm.
	1 day	39	39	40	40	40	40
	1 week	85	96	89	97	95	95
	2 week	162	182	170	185	184	185
	3 week	261	291	275	301	295	300
Basal Plus	4 week	383	422	397	433	424	427
5% Soybean	5 week	511	571	542	590	570	583
Oil Meal	6 week	659	738	701	773	733	749
	7 week	807	908	870	946	901	920
	8 week	964	1073	1033	1116	1068	1082
	Feed Eff.†	.3823	.4072	.3925	.4038	.3939	.3984

†Feed Eff. = Gain/Feed consumed.

Least significant difference between any two treatments for final 8 week weights is 34.8 grams.

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July ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1951

CONTINUED

New Feed Test Data

bacitracin and penicillin, at the levels mentioned, maintained an increased percentage-growth-response over the unsupplemented basal containing fish meal for a longer period of time than any of the other antibiotics (Table II).

U.S.I.'s Products Provide Flexibility for Manufacturer

U.S.I.'s present program calls for making available three products to the feed trade:

1. A vitamin B_{12} supplement made by primary fermentation which has been shown to be superior to pure vitamin B_{12}.

2. An antibiotic product which contains guaranteed amounts of bacitracin per pound.

3. A combination product which will carry guaranteed quantities of bacitracin in combinations with U.S.I.'s primary fermentation vitamin B_{12} supplement. The availability of these three products should provide the feed trade with sufficient flexibility to purchase the right product for any specific needs.

Heat-Sensitive Foods Dried By Infrared While Frozen — Flavor Is Unimpaired

Continuous drying of heat sensitive foods without impairing their flavor or nutritive value is claimed possible using a new high-vacuum technique now in the pilot-plant stage. The wet or liquid food product is introduced into a stainless steel belt dryer, operating at about 0.2 mm. absolute pressure, where it is immediately frozen. Heat supplied by infrared lamps under strict time and temperature control dries the product while it is still frozen. The resulting material is described as light, porous, retaining practically its original volume, and virtually undamaged by heat. Cake mixes, orange juice, and eggs that retain their whipping characteristics are among the products said to have been satisfactorily processed in this manner.

TABLE II

Average Weekly Weights by Treatment and Final Average Cumulative Feed Efficiency — Fish Meal and Antibiotics are Experimental Variables

Antibiotic Mg./100 #		None	Aureomycin 423.5	Streptomycin 454	Penicillin 454	Terramycin 454	Bacitracin 313
	Treatment	7	8	9	10	11	12
		gm.	gm.	gm.	gm.	gm.	gm.
	1 day	40	39	40	39	40	40
	1 week	89	93	90	98	96	97
	2 week	166	181	170	191	185	189
	3 week	268	301	278	316	297	310
Basal Plus	4 week	394	431	403	448	433	450
2.5% Soybean	5 week	539	584	547	611	591	610
Oil Meal	6 week	711	757	719	793	763	790
& 2.5% Fish	7 week	882	938	892	972	935	974
Meal	8 week	1045	1116	1063	1149	1099	1157
	Feed Eff.†	.3943	.4037	.4031	.4209	.4005	.4123

†Feed Eff. = Gain/Feed consumed.

Least significant difference between any two treatments for final 8 week weights is 34.8 grams.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

A new automatic ampul printer is said to enable drug or allied manufacturers to print automatically, economically, and permanently on glass ampuls, vials, droppers, and miscellaneous glass rods and tubes. **(No. 699)**

A new waterproofing spray for clothing, said to consist of synthetic resins in a petroleum vehicle, is now being marketed. One 11-oz. can is sufficient to treat two hats, two topcoats, and three or four pairs of shoes, it is claimed. **(No. 700)**

A small rechargeable battery of approximately one-fourth the weight and one-third the volume of a standard storage battery of similar capacity is claimed to require little or no maintenance and to be ideally suited for portable instruments, photoflash equipment, and similar applications requiring maximum power from a small unit. **(No. 701)**

A substitute and extender for carnauba wax, described as a pure vegetable derivative obtained by catalytic hydrogenation of vegetable oils and other chemicals, is said to have practically the same hardness, melting point, and general qualities as the No. 1 grade wax. **(No. 702)**

A new chemical for treating wool is said to be resistant to bichromate action and to prevent harshness, loss of tensile strength, and uneven dyeing experienced in chromate dyeing. In addition to its buffering action, the chemical is reported to protect the wool throughout subsequent operations. **(No. 703)**

A new plastic dispenser, described as a bottle within a bottle which can also serve as a miniature mixing bowl, has a well in the neck into which controlled amounts of liquid from the main supply can be forced by light squeezing. The liquid in the well is accessible without exposing the main supply to contamination. **(No. 704)**

To permit on-the-spot pH determinations anywhere, a small-size pH meter and probe unit is furnished camera fashion in an ever-ready case with self contained hearing-aid type batteries. Accuracy of 0.1 pH is reportedly obtainable on 0.5 ml. samples. **(No. 705)**

A combination floor cleaner-bactericide is claimed to be the first product on the market which cleans, deodorizes, and sanitizes in a simultaneous operation. It is said to work well with cold as well as hot water and to be particularly well suited for use in industrial plants, office buildings, hospitals, and schools. **(No. 706)**

A new plastic roof coating reportedly makes the repairing of roofs possible even during extended periods of rain or snow. The coating is said to penetrate surface moisture and to flow into cracks, thus stopping leaks and resaturating the old roof with asphaltic oils. **(No. 707)**

A new-type electrical plug of phenolic plastic reportedly can be attached to a cord easily and quickly without the use of tools. The plug is said to accommodate standard size wire and to provide excellent insulation and resistance to moisture, abrasion and aging. **(No. 708)**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol (Isoamyl Alcohol)
Butanol (Normal-Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Propanol (Normal-Propyl Alcohol)
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof U.S.P., Absolute—200 Proof
Solox*—proprietary solvent—regular and anhydrous

ANTI-FREEZE
Super Pyro* Anti-Freeze
U.S.I. Permanent Anti-Freeze

ANSOLS
Ansol* M
Ansol* PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate—Commercial and High Test
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate—all grades
Normal-Propyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
Diatol*
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether, U.S.P.
Ethyl Ether, Absolute—A.C.S.

ACETONE — A.C.S.

FEED PRODUCTS
Curbay B-G*
DL-Methionine
Riboflavin Concentrates
Special Liquid Curbay*
U.S.I. Vitamin B_{12} and Antibiotic Feed Supplements
Vacatone* 40

RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
Arochem*—modified types
Arofene*—pure phenolics
Aroflat—for special flat finishes
Aroplaz*—alkyds and allied materials
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
Ester Gums—all types
Natural Resins—all standard grades

INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
CPR Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Piperonyl Butoxide
Piperonyl Cyclonene
Pyrenone* Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Pyrethrum Products: Liquid & Dust
Rotenone Products: Liquid & Dust

INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
Indalone*
Triple-Mix Repellents

OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene
Nitrocellulose Solutions
PiB*—Liquid Insulation
Urethan, U.S.P.
Special Chemicals and Solvents

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N.Y. U.S.I. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.10	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	- 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50	- —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52	- —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.54	- —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots.	lb.	2.40	- 2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	- 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lots	lb.	1.25	- —
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.30	- 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	- —
Salicylate (see Salol).			
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00	-37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb fib. dms., dlvd. E.	lb.	3.60	- —
less than 250 lb. dms., dlvd. E.	lb.	4.00	- —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.44	- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	68½	- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	1.50	- 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	lb.	3.85	- 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	- —
CP, bots., works	lb.	5.12	- —
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works	lb.	2.00	- —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).			
Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works	lb.	7.00	- —
C.P., bots., fib. dms	lb.	16.00	17.75
tech., fib., dms., works	lb.	10.45	- —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb.	.27½	- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports	ton.	40.00	- —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton		4.35	4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton		5.00	- —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton		6.00	- —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton		7.00	- —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton		4.92	- —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton		5.28	- —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton		5.83	- —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 5uc. per long ton higher than above quotations.			
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines, long ton		6.45	- —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton		7.21	- —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works	lb.	.42	- —
dms., works	lb.	.39	- .40
Yellow cns	lb.	.30	- .37
dms. c.l	lb.	.26	- —
Oxychloride, dms., works	lb.	.14	- .17
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	- .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.28	- .29
dms. export	lb.	.33½	- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- .18
Phthalic annydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	- .20½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- .21½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	- .20
Bbls ½c. per pound higher.			
Phthalimide, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.16	- .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)			
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF bots.	oz.	5.75	- 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	5.70	- 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs	lb.	.20	- .21
Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .26
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.14	- .15
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0486	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0545	- —
whse.	lb.	.0655	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.041	- —
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	1.75	1.98
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	1.83	- 1.93
98% dms., same basis	lb.	1.72	- 2.60
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	kilo.	9.00	-10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).			
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. mc., c.l., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.09	-10.54
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	-37.00
l.c.l. works	ton.	37.00	-41.00
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.07½	- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs. c.l., works.	lb.	.02	- —
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.06½	- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).			
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South	100 lbs.	7.50	- —
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.05½	- .06
Tall, dms., works	lb.	.05½	- .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal works	oz.	90.00	-93.00
Pleurisy root, bls	lb.	.38	.40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms	lb.	14.70	-15.45
Pokeroot, bls	lb.	.18	- .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms. 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.44	- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.46	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.49	- .51
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.44	- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.46	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.49	- .51
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.34½	- —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35	- —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35½	- —
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.36	- .37½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l	lb.	.34½	- —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l	lb.	.32	- —
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l	lb.	.30½	- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms. ½c per lb higher			
Pomegranate root bark, bgs	lb.	.60	.65
Pomegranate root bark, bgs	lb.	.60	- .65
Seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.13	- .13½
Czech, bgs.	lb.	.14	- .14½
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.15½	- .16
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.14	- .14½
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.13	- .13½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake 85% basis 90% KOH, dms c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	- —
Potash caustic, low-chloride, liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.625	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.125	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.30	- —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	9.40	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.15	- —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	- —
l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	9.25	- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.875	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.65	- —
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.55	- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.90	- —
l.c.l., same basis, works,	100 lbs.	8.65	- —
Potassium abietate, dms	lb.	.08	- —
Acetate, NF, dms	lb.	.31	- .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms., powd., dms	lb.	.22	- —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums, ¾c. higher.			
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).			
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	214.50	- —
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	277.50	- —
less ton lots, ex whse	ton.	282.50	- —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.50	- .52
25-200-lb. lots	lb.	.55	- .57
Bromide, USP cryst. gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.34	- .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.30	- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.16½	- .18
powd. bbls. dms	lb.	.21	- .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	- .11¾
export dms. 1 to 10 tons, works	lb.	.13	- .13¼
NF, gran., dms	lb	.31	- .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.26	- .27
gran., dms	lb.	.20	- .22
powd., dms	lb.	.29	- .32
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.32	- .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.37½	- .38½
powder, dms	lb.	40½	- 41½
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.52½	- .55
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.24	- —
Gluconate, dms.	lb.	.75	- .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys.	lb.	2.15	- 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.20	- 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).			
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms	lb.	.31½	- .36
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50	- —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.03
Iodide, dms	lb.	2.15	- 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O bulk, mines	unit-ton.	.21	- —
Metabisulphite gran. bbls	lb.	.21	- —
powd., bbls	lb.	.25	- —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.42	- .42½
Trona, Cal	unit-ton.	.50½	- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M.	ton.	25.75	- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.30	- .32
purified dms	lb	.42	.44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works.	lb.	.22½	- .23½
USP, dms. works	lb.	.24¼	- .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	- .25
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works.	lb.	.13	.13½
Prussiate, red, kgs	lb.	.60	- .63
yellow, dms. ton lots	lb.	.22½	- —
smaller quantities	lb.	.23	- —
kegs	lb.	.28	- —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.70	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.20	- —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	- 4.55
l.c.l. 5 dms or more, works	100 lbs	5.25	6.30
30° Be. ret. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.70	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	5.20	- —
32.5° Be., ret. dms. c.l. works,	100 lbs.	4.85	- —
l.c.l. works	100 dbs	5.35	- —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	5.85	- —
40.5° Be. ret dms. c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.00	6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	6.75	- 7.50
1-4 dms., works	100 lbs.	7.25	- 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.678	- .734
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10	- —

STRETCH

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Get higher solids lacquers at low viscosities

Every pound of ketones you use s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-s your ability to formulate high quality lacquers for your customers.

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Potassium Sulphate—Sodium Naphthionate

Potassium sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%..ton.36.25 • —
NF VII, cryst., dms.....lb. .31 • .33
gran dms lb. .18½ • —
powder, dms.....lb. .19 • —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium, thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .82 • 1.08
tech., works.....lb. .77 • .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .12½ • —
5 tons, works.....lb. .12¾ • —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .13 • —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 • —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 • .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 • .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52½ • .55
Pregnenolone, bots.....gm. 1.50 • 1.75
Acetate, bots.....gm. 1.25 • 1.50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .25 • .28
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 • .75
Prince s pine herb bls.....lb. .50 • .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. 3.75 • 4.00
spot.....lb. 4.00 • 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 2.60 • 3.30
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal. .04 • —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract.lb. .60 • —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 • 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½ • .09¼
l.c.l. lb. .09½ • .10½
tanks lb. .07 • .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¼ • .20¼
l.c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20½ • .21½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ • .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20¼ • .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ • .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ • .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¼ • .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ • .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ • .18½
Propyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ • —
Propylthiouracil bots. 50 kilos or more kilo.55.00 —
smaller lots.....kilo.55.10 • 55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.....lb. .24 • .25
blonde, bgs.....lb. .20 • .22
husks, bgs.....lb. .65 • .66
Pulsatilla herb, bls.....lb. .40 • .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0-½, 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs. ton lots. lb. .03¾ • .04
smaller lots lb. .03½ • .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½ • —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 • —
sun dried, coarse bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ • —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ • —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 • .26
Purple lake ser tfied
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .50 • —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½ • —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cs. odorless basis, bbls., works gal.14.00 • —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal.20.30 • —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb.15.50 -16.00
Pyrethrin synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal. 2.07 • —
t.c.l., same basis gal 2.70 • —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½ 1.04½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .90 • 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .85 • —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f., Atl. ports long-ton 8.00 • —
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines ton.11.50 • —
230 mesh, bulk c.l., mines ton.12.50 • —
325 mesh, bulk c.l., mines ton.15.75 • —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton.10.00 • —
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.12.00 -12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.10.50 -11.00
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra
Pyroxylin, USP bots lb 9.54 • —
Scrap, opaque amber, cs., works. lb. .22 • —
black, cs., works lb. .16 • —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .15 • —
white, china, ivory, cs., works lb. .17 • —
dense, cs. works lb. .17 • —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .18 • —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .23 • —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 • —
shavings opaque amber, cs., works lb. .18 • —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .17 • —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 • .09
Quebracho extract clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .16½ • .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks s.l. o.t. lb. .08¼ • —
solid, clarif 64% tannin bgs., c.l. ex dock duty extra. lb. .11 • —
ordinary 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .10½ • —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $3 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .30 • .35
Quercitron crystals No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 • —
Extract No. 1 liquid bbls. l.c.l., lb. .19 • —
Quicksilver, flasks 76 lbs. net flask.210.00 -212.00
Quince seed bgs lb .50 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 • —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 • —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 • —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .70 • —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .51 • —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns.....oz. .70 • —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 • —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 • —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 • —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .76 • —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs. oz. .66 • —
Sulphate, USP cns. 100 ozs oz. .56½ • —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans. oz. .68 • —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .54½ • .64¼
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .55 • .65
tanks, same basis.....lb. .50 • .60

R

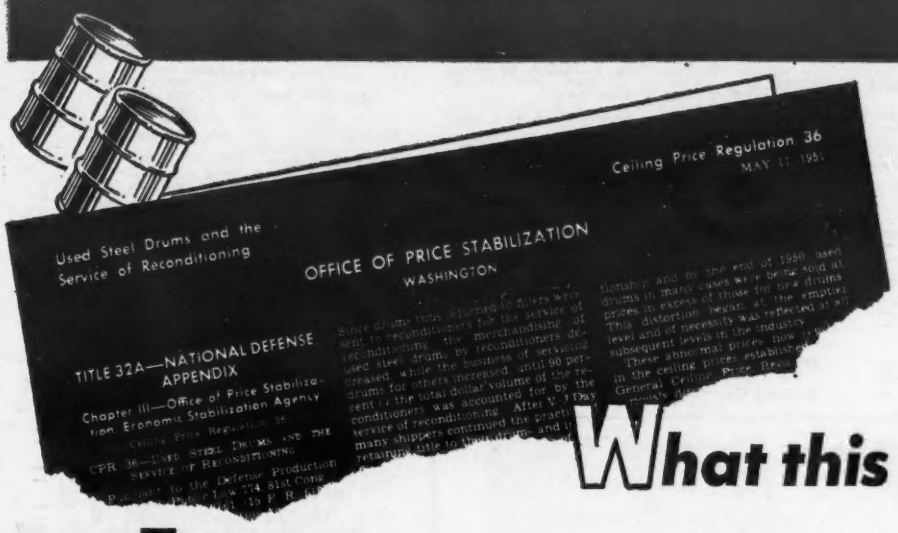
R salt, paste, dry basis dms., frt. alld lb. .87 • —
Raspberries, dried bbls lb 1.60 • 1.70
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 • —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 • —
maroons, pure, bbls.....lb. 1.75 • —
resinated, bbls.....lb. 1.50 • —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.lb. 4.60 • —
light shade, bbls., same bases. lb. 4.20 • —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 • —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 • —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 • —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 • 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.75 • —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 • 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 • —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 • —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 • —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.60 • —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton E St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½ —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs.....lb. .11¾ • .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa. Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E St. Louis lb. .05¼ • .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 • —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 • 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 • —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
pure, bbls., works.....lb. 1.50 • —
Virginia, bbls., works.....lb. 1.40 • —
Marjon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 • —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 • —
regular, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 • —
Iron oxide bgs. l.c.l. works lb .04 • —
MNPI toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 • —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 • —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.24 • —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02½ • .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf bgs works lb .06¾ .07
Para toner, bbls.....lb. .85 • —
Chlorinated, kegs.....lb. 1.10 • 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toners).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 4.90 • —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.85 • —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock.lb. .03¾ • —
t.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 • —
ex wharf, New York lb. .06½ • —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works..lb. 1.45 • 1.60
light shades, kegs, works....lb. 1.45 • —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½ • —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½ .25
Venetian 15% bgs., works...lb. .0350 • .0375
20% bgs., works.....lb. .04 • —
25% bgs., works.....lb. .0450 • —
30% bgs., works.....lb. .0475 • —
35% bgs., works.....lb. .05 • —
40% bgs., works.....lb. .0525 • —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .32 • —
Quicksilver, ctns.....lb. 3.82 • —
Watchung, bbls.....lb. 1.95 • —
Lake, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.15 • —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 4.37 • 4.39
Red saunders wood powd. bbls lb .50 —
Rennin, NF, powder lb 6.25 • —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .81 • —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .82 • —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .84 • —
t.c.l., works.....lb .85 • —
USP, cryst., dms., works.... lb 2.75 • —
powd., dms., works.....lb. 2.95 • —
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 3.25 • 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .15 • .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb., cans.....lb.48.00 -55.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs..lb. .75 • 1.25
powd., bbls.....lb. .80 • 1.50
India, whole, bgs.....lb. .30 • .35
powdered, bbls.....lb. .35 • .40
Riboflavin USP, bots., dlvd kilo.125.00 —
Readily soluble bots. dlvd kilo.125.00 • —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 • —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .33½ —
smaller lots lb. .34 .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .35 • .40
Rosemary flowers bls lb 1.35 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .11 • .11¼
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .06½ • .07
Spanish bls lb. .07¼ • .07½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 • —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 • —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 • —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 • —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.90 • —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 • —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 • —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.60 • —
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works.....lb.20.00 • —
tech., bbls., works.....lb.16.50 • —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.40.00 • —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.48.00 • —
Rue herb, bls.....lb. .35 • .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms.....gram. .03 • .04
smaller lots, fib. dms.....gram. .03½ • .04
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 • —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .73 • —
activated ground with lime, bbls..lb. .45 • .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.60 • —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.70 • 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.65 • —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 • 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls.....lb. .65 • .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .90 • .95
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.26.00 -28.00
Safrol, dms.....lb. 1.15 • 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls.....lb. .15 • .15½
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .10 • .12
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .75 • .80
Greek, fancy bls.....lb. No stocks.
Officinalis, English, bls.....lb. .75 • .80
Italian, bls.....lb. .37 • .38
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 • .12½
Syrian, bls.....lb. .14 • .14½
Sago flour, refined, bgs.....lb. .08¾ • .09¼
unrefined, bgs.....lb. .07½ • .07¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin, ctns.....lb 14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.05 • —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.07 • 1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.09 • —
t.c.l.....100 lbs. 1.30 • —
paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. .94 • —
t.c.l.....100 lbs. 1.15 • —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 • —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 • —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.17.00 • —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs.14.15 • —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.14.40 -14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.50 • —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.75 -11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs.10.50 • —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.11.75 -12.25
NF, gran., dms lb. 15¾ .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 • .66
powd. dms lb. .75 • .76
Sanguinarine nitrate bots oz 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb.130.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns., kilo.280.00 -300.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 2.75 • —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 • .50
Honduras bls lb 40 .45
Mexican, bls.....lb. .26 • .28
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 • .40
select, bls.....lb. .50 • .55
Savory, French, bls.....lb. 11 • .12
Spanish, bls.....lb. .08½ • .09
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .30 .35
Scammony resin, lump, cns ... lb 1.93 2.20
powd. cns. lb 2.05 2.30
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 • .14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots.oz.16.00 -17.60
Hydrochloride USP, bots oz.84.00 —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½ —
smaller lots lb. .31 .33
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 3.25 —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.20 • 2.25
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 • .20
sifting, bgs. lb. .14 • .16
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .22 • .24
No. 2, bls lb. .20 • .21
No. 3, bls.....lb. .18 • .20
powdered, bls., cns.....lb. .20 • .24
Pods, bls. lb. .30 • .35
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 3.50 Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs..lb. .23½ • .24
natural, bgs.....lb. .18 • .18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs.....lb. .25½ • .30
natural, bgs.....lb. .18 • .18½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .16 • .17
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .80 • —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .57 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .59 • —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots...lb. .66 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .67 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .69 • —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .58 • .59
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .56 • .57
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .54 • .55
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .52 • .53
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works ton.25.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton.20.00 —
t.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 • —
t.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 • —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 • —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .20 • .29½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .9016 —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .79½ • —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .79¾ • —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .79¾ • —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅞ • —
nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .56⅝ • —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .57⅜ • —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .58¼ • —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .58⅞ • —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher
Proteinate, mild USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 • —
strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 —
Simaruba bark bls lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. ....lb. .50 • .55
Western, bls.....lb. .30 • .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls ....lb. .35 .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works....ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries bgs lb. .24 .28
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .15 • —
Blue, ctns.....lb. .18 • —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .85 • .95
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .27 .31
crushed, bls. bbls.....lb. .32 • .35
powd. bbls. lb. .35 • .37
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.60 • —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 2.85 • 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 • —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 • 4.12
bulk c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.30 • —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 • —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 • 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 • —
l.c.l., stock points.. 100 lbs. 3.25 • 5.02
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.20 • —
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 • —
t.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.95 • 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 • —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 • —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 2.65 • —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.75 • —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.35 • —
t.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.55 • 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l. works.....100 lbs. 1.40 • —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 • —
Soda-lime, USP dms..... lb. .23 • .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .11½ • .13
NF, gran., dms., works..... lb. .16 • —
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works. lb. .83 • —
semi-refined, bbls., works.... lb. .54 • —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots. lb. 1.40 • —
smaller lots..... lb. 1.55 • 1.65
Aluminate, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more..100 lbs. 8.50 • —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 9.50 • —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E . lb. .40½ • —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41½ • —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ • —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13½ • .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 • 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .35 • .39
USP, bbls. dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. .42 • .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 • —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 • —
Bicarbonate, USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 • —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 • —
Bichromate, bgs. c.l., works lb. .10½ —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .10¾ • .11¼
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .13½ • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ • —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.00 • —
dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.65 • 3.85
t.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.05 • 3.63
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
t.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.15 • —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 • —
t.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.80 • 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP bbls. kgs works. lb. .34 • .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb. 7.15 • 8.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.65 • —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 • —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½ • —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .09½ • .11¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP dms lb. .21 • —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works....lb. .75 • —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 • —
t.c.l. dms. works lb. .21 .23
Chromate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .12¼ • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½ • .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 • .65
NF VIII, dms.....lb. .23 • .28
USP XIV gran., dms.....lb. .28 • .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.10 • —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 • —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .17 • .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .13½ • .15
anhydrous, dms., works. lb. .16 • .17½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .10¾ • —
t.c.l., works lb. .11 • .11¼
95%, bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .11 • —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .11¼ • —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works. lb.12.00 • —
2 to 2b tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
tribasic, ton lots lb.11.00 • —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 7.10 • —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 • —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .83 • .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.60 • —
smaller lots, dlvd..... lb. 1.61 • 1.63
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 • 1.95
powder, bbls..... lb. 1.85 • 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys..... lb. 1.06 • 1.21
Hydride, dms. works lb 2.00 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½ • .25¼
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 • .26
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
USP, pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .21½ • .26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms..... lb. .95 • .96
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
t.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.40 • 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 • 4.25
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 • 7.15
Hyposulphate, pea crystals, bgs. 100 lbs. 4.50 • —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.69 • —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works. lb. .21½ • —
60% dms., cbys., works.. lb. .26½ • —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½ • —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 • —
t.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .28 • —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .25 • —
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.78.50 • —
t.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate c.l bbls. works ton.199.50 • —
Sodium metaborate, c.l., bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works..... lb. .16 • —
bricks, dms., works..... lb. .17 • .19
Metanilate bbls, frt alld lb. .62 • —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 • —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.10 • —
dms., c.l 100 lbs. 4.95 • —
t.c.l 100 lbs. 6.45 • —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 • —
t.c.l. bgs works 100 lbs. 4.40 • 6.90
bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.80 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 • —
Molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works. lb. .60 • —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated.)
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 • —

Attention of Manufacturers!

URGENT MESSAGE about .....STEEL DRUMS


Used Steel Drums and the Service of Reconditioning
OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION
WASHINGTON
Ceiling Price Regulation 36
MAY 11, 1951
TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE APPENDIX
Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization Economic Stabilization Agency

Newark Steel Drum Company, Linden, New Jersey
Acme Steel Drum Company, Newark, New Jersey

OUR PLEDGE and DUTY:
COMPLIANCE WITH CEILING PRICE REGULATION 36.
OUR BUSINESS:
RECONDITIONING STEEL DRUMS.

What this message means to You:

FROM PAGE 2, SEC. 3
OF REGULATIONS:

"**SEC. 3. Ceiling prices for raw steel drums—(a) Sales by persons other than persons who purchased for resale. The ceiling price, f.o.b. point of shipment, for raw steel drums when sold by a person other than a person who purchased for resale and shipped from any point other than a point in the State of California, Oregon or Washington is the applicable price set forth in Table A of this regulation. When shipment is made from a point in the State of California, Oregon or Washington, an amount not in excess of $0.25 per drum may be added to the applicable price in Table A.**

TABLE A

Capacities:	*Price per Drum*
30 to 39 gallons, inclusive.....	$1.50
40 to 58 gallons, inclusive.....	1.75

"

NOTE...*ceiling price for the sale of empty used 55-gal. 18-guage steel drums is* **$1.75**

We invite you to deal with the largest... and a completely responsible... steel drum organization.

1. It will help to get you a fair price for your empty steel drums and cut down the cost of your raw materials because of lower packaging costs.

2. It will relieve the shortage of steel by eliminating the Speculators and Hoarders.

3. It will assure you of a continued supply of your raw materials because of the availability and turn-over of Steel Shipping drums.

4. It will enable you to work with RESPONSIBLE Steel Drum Reconditioners who can now pay the highest ceiling prices for second-hand drums.

5. Your reconditioner can now sell the fully reconditioned steel drum to your raw material suppliers at fair ceiling prices.

***6.** You may now call upon us to pick up all empty steel drums at your plant. We will return the deposit drums to your suppliers for immediate credit and we will pay you ceiling prices for your surplus drums.

**This applies only to Metropolitan area of New York State, New Jersey and New England.*

NEWARK STEEL DRUM COMPANY
LINDEN, N. J.
Phone Linden 2-4400

ACME STEEL DRUM COMPANY
500 FERRY ST., NEWARK, N. J.
Phone Market 3-0900

Sodium Nitrate—Strontium Sulphate

Sodium nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., cn., works ton 48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 45.00 - —
imp. 100-lb bgs c.i. Atl Gulf Pac. whse ton 53.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 50.00 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate anhyd. dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
Hydrated flake pbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms. 1,000 lbs. or more lb 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. adjusted lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.30 - 5.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½- .26½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .26
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .23 - .25

Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs min available at ¼c per lb over carlot prices.

Sodium perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- .21¼
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- 22
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - —
powd., dms lb. .47 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms. works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.20
Sodium phosphates in pbls. 40c higher than bgs
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 - 10.75
ferric dms. 1,500 lbs. works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .63 - —

Sodium Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ton 19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works ton 37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works ton 55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .054 - .0701
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .591 - .645
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .46 - .47
USP, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .23 - —

Sodium sulphate, NF, VII, dried, gran., dms. lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls lb. .17 - .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd. bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.75
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton. 100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP dms lb. .55 - .65
tech dms works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, cns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
cns., dms., works lb. .80 - 1.02
5 tons, works lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½- .11
Trichloroacetate, dms lb. .46 - .55
Trichloroacetate, 90%, nonagricultural use, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10 lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate, tech., bgs., dlvd. East lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more works lb. .22 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .34 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms. ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. .15¼- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton. 66.00 - 67.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .34 - .36
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Squill, red, tortified, powd., bbls, boxes lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls lb. .12 - .14
powd. bbls., bxs lb. .16 - 18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .11 - .13
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms. works lb 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 6.67 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.82 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .07¾- .08¼
Rice, bgs lb. .18 - .22
Wheat, bgs lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .33 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08
Storax USP cs lb 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .17 - .20
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms lb. .20½- .24½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, pbls works lb .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air-floated 99% 325 mesh bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15

does **WITCO**

8% COPPER NAPHTHENATE

fit your product requirements?

Witco-made 8% Copper Naphthenate is an effective, economical fungicide and preservative for all cellulosic materials. It possesses excellent penetrating power, is inert, has good stability and is generally non-injurious to the skin. It will not harm wood, metal or fabric and gives protection against fungus, mold, mildew and marine parasites. Applied by dip, brush or spray methods.

Already proved in numerous applications that range from protecting fish nets to fence posts, Witco's 8% Copper Naphthenate is produced under close chemical control in Witco's own plants.

For complete information write today for Technical Service Report P-15.

WITCO

call on **WITCO** for these **WITCO-MANUFACTURED** quality products

Aluminum Octoate
Asphalt
Asphalt Specialties
- Automobile Undercoatings
- Rust Preventives
- Sound Deadeners
- Vibration Dampeners

Carbon Blacks
Copper Oleate
Copper Naphthenate
Driers
- Lead Naphthenate
- Cobalt Naphthenate
- Calcium Naphthenate
- Manganese Naphthenate
- Zinc Naphthenate
- Iron Naphthenate
- Lead Octoate
- Cobalt Octoate
- Calcium Octoate
- Manganese Octoate
- Zinc Octoate

Esters
Lead Resinate
Lead Oleate
Manganese Oleate
Metallic Stearates
- Aluminum
- Barium
- Cadmium
- Calcium
- Lead
- Lithium
- Magnesium
- Strontium
- Zinc

M. R. (Hard Hydrocarbon)
Monty Wax®
Rubber Compounding Ingredients
Sunolite®
Vinyl Stabilizers
Witcarbs®
Witcotes®

WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY

295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

LOS ANGELES • BOSTON • CHICAGO • HOUSTON • CLEVELAND
SAN FRANCISCO • AKRON • LONDON AND MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 32.50 -39.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate NF, 100 ozs. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., cns., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide dms. lb. 4.25 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms. lb. 4.25 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms. lb. 12.25 -12.75
powder lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms, lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9% not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.65 -11.15
powder, dms. lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 9.00
Sulphanilamide USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 1.40 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamide-quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF powd bots. tins, lb 7.00 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium powd., bots., dms lb 7.50 8 00
Sulphathiazole USP crystals free flowing dms lb 4.00 4.50
micro crystals 99.9% not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms lb. 3.50 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP dms., lb. 3.50 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton. 21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton. 25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton. 22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls 100 lbs 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar treated, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot lb. .21 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock short ton. 115.00 - —
ground same basis ton. 110.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Italo unit-ton. .81 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .76 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, East Tampa Fla. unit ton. .87 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs lb 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs lb. .90 - 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —
Talc., dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l. works ton. 25.00 -35.00
Vermont, off color, bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. lb. 28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l works ton. 30.00 -32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines ton. 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks lb. .14½ Nom.
inedible, extra lb. .10¾- —
fancy lb. .11 Nom.
special lb. .09½ Nom.
No. 1 lb. .07¾ Nom.
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .13 - —
Tamarind, W.I., bbls. lb. .10 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .08 - .08¼
medium grades, bgs. lb. .07½- .08
low grades, bgs. lb. .06¾- .07
Java, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —

Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms. lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. 75 - —
powd., bbls. dms lb. 80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms. lb. .50 - .61
prime, dms. lb. .43 - .55
Terpinglycol ether dms. c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .66 - 1.10
prime, dms lb. .55 - .65
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP 100 gms. bots. gm. 3.00 - —
Propionate USP 100 gms. bots. gm. 2.60 - 3.00
Tetrachloroethane dms. works lb 08 08¼
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms. works lb. 23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms. works. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., works lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .57 - —
tanks lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phospnate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).

Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
sulphate, 99% bots., dlvd lb 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine fib dms lb. 5.75 6.00
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms lb. 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline annyd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots, 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots 100 grams 100.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 3.75 - 5.52
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. .89 - .90
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .73 - —
Metal lb. 1.06 - —
Oxide, bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.09
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .998 - 1.01
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .625 - .635
Titanium dioxide, anatase ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½

Titanium dioxide, rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾- .05½
non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride cns works lb 7.00 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment (r nbls 1/2c higher; Pac coast c.l. dlvd. l.c.l. ex whse. ½c higher
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
Tolidin base distilled kgs lb 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. dms lb 5.50 6.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —

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Sodium Nitrite • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene
Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Toluol, Petroleum—Wattlebark Extract

Toluol, petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
- Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
- Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
- Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
- Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
- Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
- Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
- Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
- Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —

Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works lb 4.00 - 4.50

Tonga 50% bark and vine, bls lb .60 - .65

Tonka beans, Angostura cs lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian cs lb 1.00 - 1.15

Totaquine, 100 oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —

Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
con. to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —

Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .51½- .52½

Tributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .64½- —
smaller containers lb. .68½- —

Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld. E of Miss lb. .71¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —

Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c higher.

Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works lb .13½- —
tanks, works lb 11½- —

Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —

Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., chys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 2.10 - 2.15

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼

Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼- —

Triethyl citrate, tech., dms. lb. .38½- —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —

Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —

Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks lb. .46 - —

Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —

Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —

Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .36 - —

Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —

Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0175- —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —

Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —

Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic)

Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).

Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 5.00 - —

Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo. 207.00 - 242.00

Tuba root (see Cube root)

Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms., works lb. 7.75 - —

Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .25 - .25½
Haitian, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .08¾- .09
Madras, bgs. lb. .14½- .15

Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).

Wood, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse., N.Y.C. gal. .70 - —

Turpentine, wood, steam-dist., dms., extra, ret., c.l., works gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .98 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —

Tyrothricin, bots. gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 - —

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).

Uranium oxide, black, bgs. lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —

Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld., Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 146.00 - —

Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis ton. 147.50 - —

Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .32 - .38

Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50

Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 92.00 - 93.00
Cups, 28-30%, tannin bgs., ex dock ton. 68.00 - 70.00

Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10½- —

Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb 1.28 - —
tech., dms., works lb 1.34 - —

Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 5.25 - 5.50
whole, tins lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Tahiti cs lb 2.75 - 3.25

Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15

Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —

Vinyl butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Ether (see Ether, divinyl).

Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

Vinylpyridin, ret., dms., works lb. 1.65 - —

Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —

Vitamin A natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more, 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
less than 500 million units, 1,000,000 units .22 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton-Stubbs Corrected to 1900.

A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. 18 - —

B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} gm. or 5 gm. vials gram. 450.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1 25 gm. bots. gram. 4.50 - —

Violet, methyl (see Blue, methylviolet; toners).

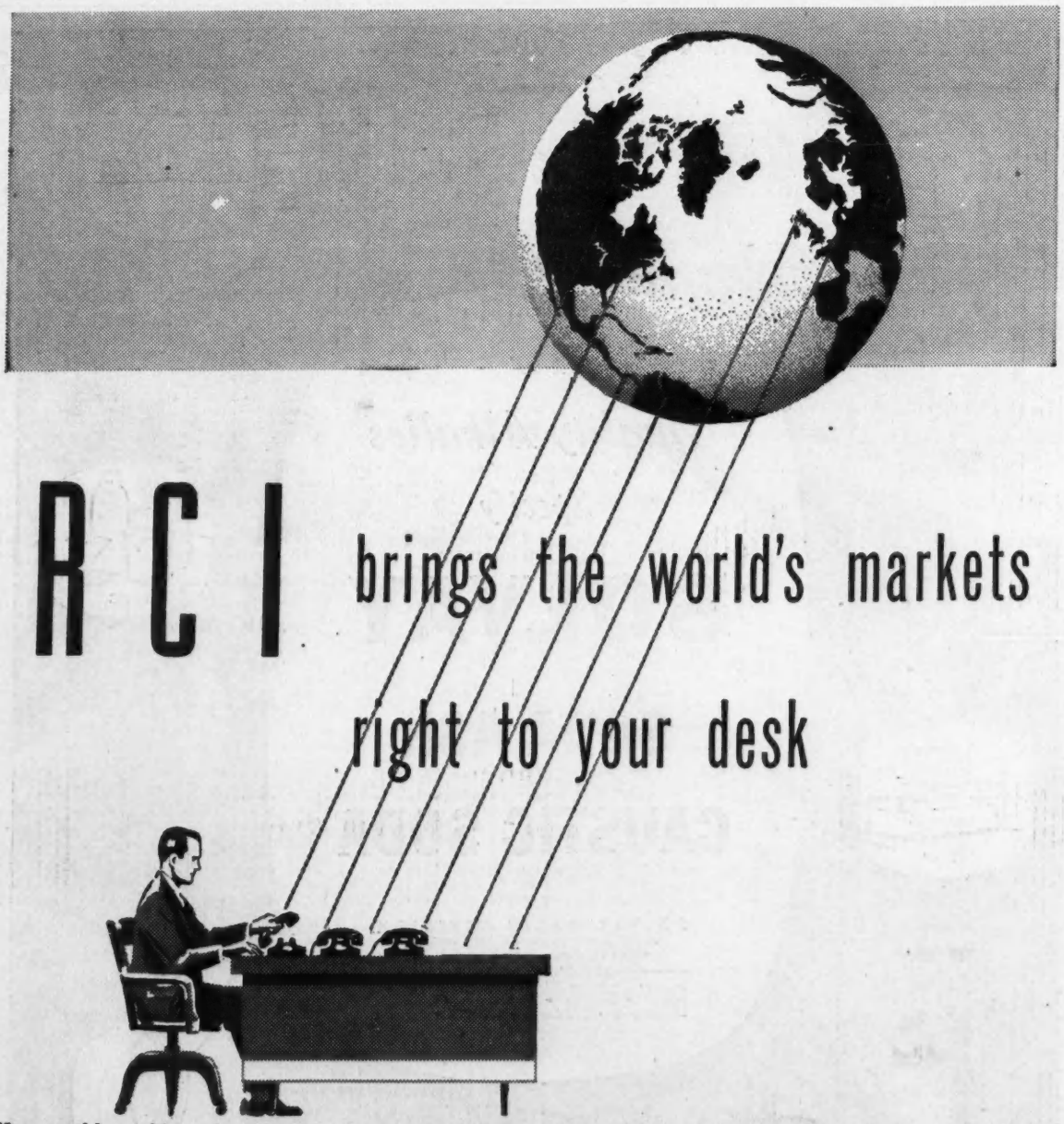
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls lb .75 - .90

Warfarin 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs. f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb 2.15 - —

Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 98.00 - 101.50
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 94.00 - 96.50
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10½- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs ex dock, duty extra. lb. .10¾- —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .10¾- —



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PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE • MALEIC ANHYDRIDE • SODIUM SULFATE • SODIUM SULFITE

Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot ..... lb. .45 - .46
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .80 - .81
slab, bgs ..... lb. .79 - .80
crude, African, bgs ..... lb. .68 - .70
Brazilian, bgs ..... lb. .72 Nom.
Central American, bgs ..... lb. .69 - .70
refined, yellow, bricks, cs ..... lb. .74 - .75
slabs, bgs ..... lb. .73 - .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs ..... lb. .76 - .77
refined, bgs ..... lb. .79 - .80
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.16
North Country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. 1.22 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.17 - 1.19
refined, bgs., ton lots .. lb. 1.20 - 1.22
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots .. lb. 1.28 - 1.30
No. 2 ..... lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs ..... lb. .49 - .51
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber cons., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., black, raw, bgs. lb. .25 - .25½
refined, bgs ..... lb. .31 - .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .16
German, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .16
refined, light, bgs ..... lb. .55 - —
Ouricury, ref., bgs ..... lb. .85 - .87
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs ..... lb. .32 - .35
cakes, cs ..... lb. .33 - .36
Sugar cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y ..... lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry grd. 99.5% 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works. ton 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots works ton 6.50 15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l. works ton 16.00 -30.00
smaller lots works ton 21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l ..... ton 24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse ton 25.00 -40.00
Precipitated bgs. c.l ton 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l ton 25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
Thin, natural, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
rossed, bls ..... lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls ..... lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls ..... lb. .23 - .25
Wollastonite, 16 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works ton 14.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ..... ton 22.00 - —
Woodflour, 40 mesh bulk, c.l., works East ton 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
60 mesh bulk c.l same basis ton 37.00 - —
l.c.l same basis ton 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton 45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton 60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed American, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs ..... lb 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls ..... lb .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root bls lb .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58° C. m.p., ref. dms. c.l. works frt equald lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .196 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
45°-47°C. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks same basis lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.20 - —
Meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed dms ..... lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district ..... gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y ... gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex ..... gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo ..... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district ... gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md ... gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N Y ..... gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind .... gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich .... gal. .33 - —
Youngtown, Ohio .... gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., 100, tanks, works: —
Albany, N. Y ..... gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J ..... gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill ..... gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich ..... gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I ... gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill .... gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. 1.91 - 2.05
AAOT, bbls ..... lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies .. lb. 1.32 - —
Cadmium yellows Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse l.c.l per lb higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island ... lb. .32 - —
Mfg Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Yellow, hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G pigments, bbls ..... lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l. works lb. 0166- 0275
French type, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type bgs. c.l. lb. 0185- .0210
synth., bgs., c.l. works ... lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .09¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher, American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ .02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls. dlvd ..... lb. .27 - —
basic, dlvd ..... lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .16 - .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb 28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls .. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works ... lb. .35 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .40 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls. dms. works, lb. .28 - .30
NF VIII, dms ..... lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd E .. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .19½- —
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
tech., rubbermakers' bgs. works. lb. .10¾- .11½
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Zinc, chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.85 - —
solution 50%, dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks works ..... 100 lbs 4.10 - —
NF, gran., dms ..... lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, bgs works ..... lb. .457 - .477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb .22 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .21¼- —
Iodide, NF, jars ..... lb 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls ..... lb. .45 .46
Metal, slabs, E St. Louis ..... lb. .17½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld .. lb. .29¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls ..... lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs. c.l. dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
American process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
leaded 5% bgs. c.l. dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
35% bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
50% bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —

—Continued on page 78

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Volume 160 July 9, 1951 Number 2

Pooling for Defense Contracts

The Defense Production Administration has issued a book of rules on how a group of local businessmen are to go about pooling their abilities and facilities and other resources to handle primary or secondary contracts in the providing of defense goods. DPA says that, if the rules are followed, it is possible for the members of an approved pool to get immunity from the federal laws which turn thumbs down on combinations designed to do away with competition.

The announcement does not say that the Department of Justice has set up a practicable process for getting that immunity. There have been, in the past, differences of opinion between that department and other governmental agencies on how agreements among businessmen relative to government contracting could be entered into and got out of, apart from the admitted legality of their application to actual work on government supplies. The friends of small business are faced with the possibility that combinations may outgrow that category and end up under the shadow of the official fiat that whatever is big is bad.

That is not one of the reasons given in the DPA statement that "the successful operation of such production pools is a difficult job." That statement does make the point that good management is of prime importance in pool undertakings and declares that "pooling groups need staying qualities to bridge over the period between the establishment of the pool and the procurement of contracts and must have adequate credit resources to finance contracts which may not result in payment until after the delivery of goods."

It is evident that DPA is not at all inclined to promote the sometimes popular pastime of bidding in a contract with the sole intent of peddling it to a competent operator at a profit. It wants to know enough about a proposed pool to enable it to determine how the project measures up to the following potentialities:—

"1. Increases the capacity of industry to produce defense goods and services by broadening the production base.

"2. Obtains a more desirable distribution of defense production without hurting existing capacity.

"3. Accelerates the rate of defense production by reducing the backlog of unfilled orders of procurement agencies and prime contractors.

"4. Prevents capacity from being lost during partial mobilization.

"5. Relieves the load on businesses able to produce other items of greater scarcity.

"6. Produces a product or service which can pass necessary tests and can be delivered on schedule.

"7. Decentralizes defense production."

It has not been uncommon in the experiences of the world wars that government contracts are much easier to get than they are to fulfill. One reason for that is that those contracts often cover goods which nobody wants to make. Producers with at least relevant experience make no attempt to get such contracts, and they fall to war babies, sometimes of doubtful parentage, who cannot always find a place to unload an undesirable commitment or to make a try at going through with it. There is a feeling that production pools may patch that thin spot. But, DPA is frank about the things which attend such poolings. Its booklet tells about the attitudes of government toward the poolings which it suggests and briefly outlines the statutory restrictions on the operations of pools.

Pooling has some advantages over individual bargaining for defense contracts. It also has some disadvantages in that contractual field. No businessman should enter into such a pool without knowing all that the DPA booklet has to tell and getting competent legal counsel. Defense mobilization is very necessary. But, it must be soundly constructed.

Peace Is Not the Purpose

In the light of experience, it must be obvious to the open-minded observer that the so-called "peace parley" in Korea has two underlying purposes—neither of which is peace. It must be equally obvious that those purposes should ever be kept in mind by the military and diplomatic leaders of the Western nations, by their governments, and especially by their peoples as a whole. There is evidence already that a tendency to forget and to be complacent has set in. Peace in Korea is not a purpose of the parley's proposing.

The first purpose of that proposal is to secure for the proposer sufficient time to become better prepared for the undertaking for which the Korean movement was a trial balloon. The second purpose is to permit the development among Western peoples of the feeling that there is nothing to bother about; hence there is no reason to divert materials, men, machines, and money from their everyday applications to the preparation of national defense. That feeling is already gaining volume. It has always existed rather widely, especially in the nations of Western Europe which are still under heavy economic handicaps, and to a really alarming extent in this country.

It is not surprising that one of the more observant members of the United States Senate recently declared that a "successful armistice" (?) in Korea would "pretty well wipe out whatever little need there may be now" for price and wage controls. It is not surprising to hear the Director of Defense Mobilization say that, in spite of marked improvement since last year, deliveries of military materiel are 20 percent short of schedules—and everybody knows that the scheduling has not set any records for approach to adequacy. It really is not surprising to the one who has kept in touch with reactions to the defense program that the most powerful local of the CIO United Automible Workers Union has demanded that the federal government provide compensation of $60 a week for workers laid off by reason of the curtailment of materials for the manufacture of automobiles.

Even under normal conditions, it is impossible to maintain peace in overwhelmingly law-abiding communities without an adequate police force. Conditions are not normal in the areas of world peace. Disrespect for law, common (ethical) or statutory, is a characteristic of Communistic ambition. The world of free governments must be protected. That cannot be done by words or good intentions. It demands the wholehearted participation of every citizen of that world in the providing and maintaining of adequate armed defense. Individual desires, even needs, must be subserviated.

No thinking person will be misled by any phantom of peace arising from the Korean parley. All others must be compelled to see and to accept things as they are. Peace has no price other than preparedness.

For the Bookshelf

REMINGTON'S PRACTICE OF PHARMACY: A Treatise on the Preparing, Standardizing, and Dispensing of Official, Unofficial, and Extemporaneous Pharmaceutical Products, with Descriptions of Medicinal Substances, Their Properties, Uses, and Doses; also a Guide to Other Professional Services Rendered by the Pharmacist in Connection with Community Health. Intended for the Use of Pharmacists and Physicians and as a Textbook for Students. Tenth Edition. By E. Fullerton Cook, P.D., Ph.M., M.Sc., D.Sc., and Eric W. Martin, Ph.C., B.Sc., M.S., Ph.D., with the collaboration of more than ninety associates. Cloth; xii+1,616 pages. Easton, Pa.: The Mack Publishing Company. $16.

Those who have known Remington at any time during its sixty-six years of progressive existence will know the subtitle outline of its usefulness to be an understatement. Those who are not acquainted with Remington should get to know it—if they have anything to do with the production or providing of medicinal supplies.

Remington has always been more progressive than the official or other authoritative compendiums of pharmacal and medical armament. The present edition has been put well abreast of the past decade's developments in those fields. Every one of its fifteen parts has something new for all who consult it. The same is true with reference to perhaps the majority of the 121 chapters which they comprise.

Special features in the new Remington include the therapeutic uses of modern medicines; condensed descriptions of thousands of widely used prescription specialties (the sources are given); medical and pharmacal data on radioactive isotopes, antibiotics, hormones, vitamins, amino acids, injectable solutions, enzymes, and other new developments. Particular emphases is laid upon the pharmacist's role as a social influence in his community. Although largely confined to the professional aspects of that important role, the chapter points variously to a broader participation in the development of communital welfare. Another timely feature is the revised and enlarged treatise on hospital pharmacy.

As usual, Remington X has a real index. It occupies 100 pages and comprises very close to 30,000 references.

Pharmacy, no doubt, has been transferred in substantial part from the drug store to the factory. But, much good can be got from the new Remington at both ends of the line and in its many tributaries and other ramifications,

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

closures and the limitations placed by that order on closure inventories.

The order states that no one can have more than a seventy-five-day supply of closures on hand at any time. That might serve the purposes of those industries on a continuous production basis, but for pharmaceutical manufacturers whose operations sometimes fluctuate widely and who have to use bottle caps of many sizes, this limitation can be most troublesome. Many manufacturers don't know what a seventy-five-day supply would be. Also cap manufacturers generally fill closure orders for pharmaceuticals in between the orders of their big customers; so that the delivery of the caps may be anywhere from three weeks to three months from the date the order was placed.

The American Drug Manufacturers Association has been calling the attention of its members to the problems created by the order and the dangers faced by the industry unless it is changed. It's been suggested that the order be modified to conform to the provisions of the tin-can order, which limits stocks to a "minimum practicable working inventory."

It might be well for those who haven't already done so to write a letter to the Drug Section of NPA explaining how M-26 affects them and urging a change in the order. Otherwise, should NPA take it upon itself someday suddenly to start a campaign of strict enforcement of its regulations, some members of the pharmaceutical industry may find themselves with their caps down.

Small Business Cried About

The small business committee of the house is critical of the recent action of the National Production Authority in suspending the processing of tax-amortization certificates until the current backlog has been reduced. The committee would like to see the policy modified somewhat, so that the applications of small firms can be acted upon while the applications of the big companies are held up.

In its latest report to members of the house, discussing matters of interest to little business, the committee had the following to say on this score:—

"A number of small businesses have been hurt by NPA's decision to defer consideration of applications for certificates of necessity, filed after June 15, until the backlog of about 7,000 cases has been processed. Since small business concerns have not been utilized fully in military procurement as yet, not many of them have been in a position to request tax-amortization benefits. Now that many large concerns have applied for such benefits, the door has been shut on the little ones. Some assurance should be provided that small business firms receive fair and equitable consideration in the granting of these certificates."

Small Oil Refiners Favored

Contrary to the impression that has been got from the protests that have been heard from little business, the program of accelerated tax-amortization certification to speed expansion of industry for defense has been of particular benefit to little business in at least one segment of the national economy—petrolcum refining.

Analysis of certificates issued shows that, in relation to the percent of total production, the smaller refiners have been given rapid write-off certificates that will increase their total share of the refining capacity of the country from 10.63 percent in 11.31 percent. They have been given certificates to add 84,636 barrels to their daily productive capacity over the 740,894 barrels capacity owned by the smaller refiners on January 1.

The twenty biggest refiners have facilities with an aggregate crude oil running capacity of 5,618,250 barrels a day. The next twenty have a capacity of 604,500 barrels a day. The first twenty have been given certificates to add 223,480 barrels daily to their capacity, and the next twenty have certificates covering an increase of 26,000 barrels daily.

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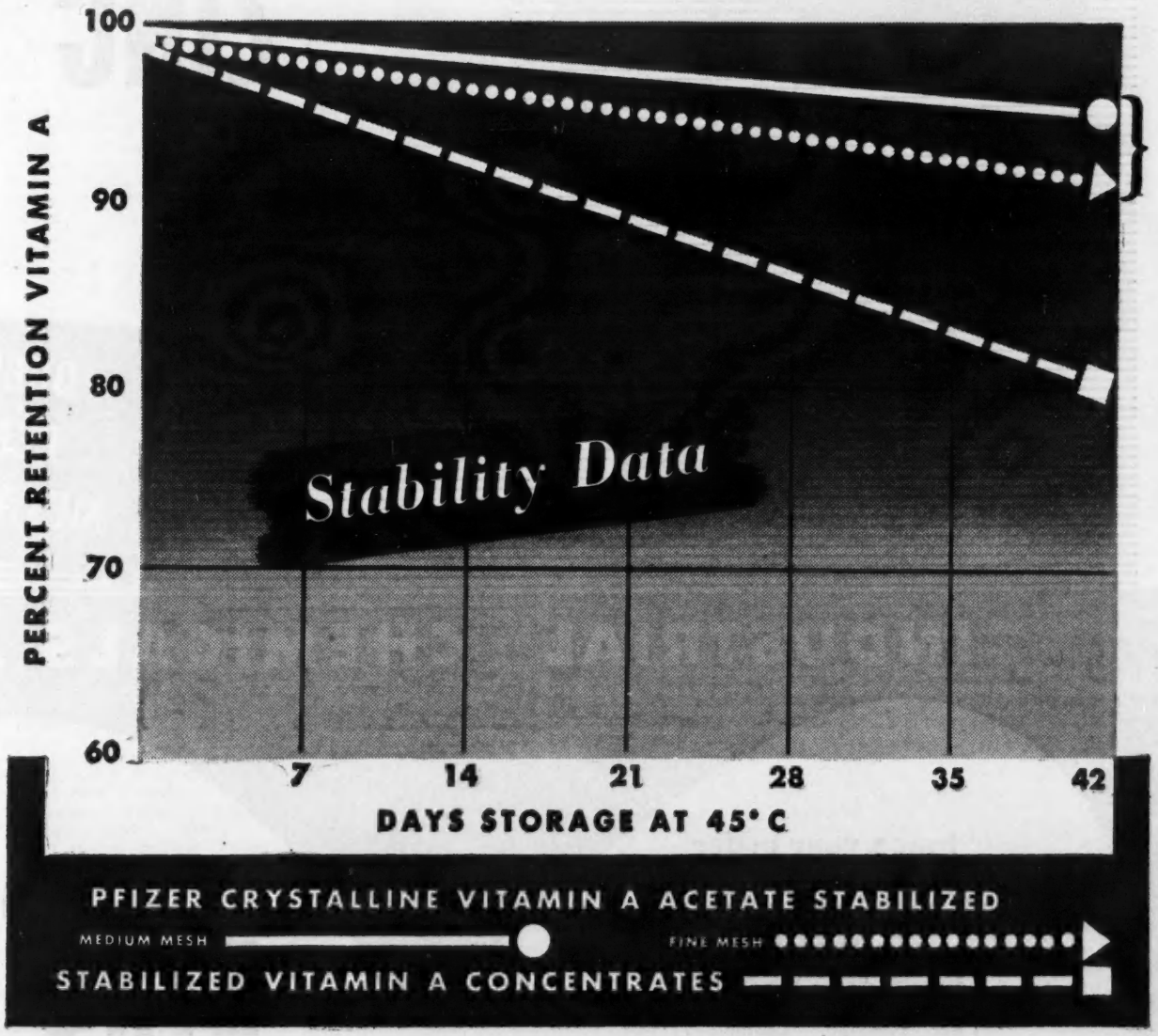

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Heavy Chemicals

Chemical index advanced to 245.2 last week from 244.9 in the preceding period. Copper sulphate prices were advanced under the prolonged strength and shortage of the metal and an increase in the agricultural demand occasioned by the extension of the blight into practically every potato growing area of the country. There was the same active inquiry for chlorine and sulphuric acid but activity in other heavy chemicals lapsed into a relatively quiet state. Confusion over the price roll-back, the expected truce in Korea and the closing down of various consuming plants for the vacation period were potent influences that retarded trading and suggested a slow month for July.

Production levels of industrially important inorganic chemicals in the United States were generally lower for April than for March, 1951, but were, in most instances, higher than for the same period of 1950, according to the Bureau of the Census. Compared with March, 1951, decreases were reported for 28 of the 37 chemicals included in the Bureau's continuous monthly survey, while increases were reported for 8. Thirty of the 37 chemicals were produced in larger quantities during April, 1951, than during the same month of 1950, and 6 were produced in smaller volume.

All time monthly record production highs were reported in April for activated carbon, chrome yellow and orange, molybdate chrome orange, and sodium tripolyphosphate. The April output of "heavy" chemicals, except for ammonium nitrate and sulphate, also exceeded the amounts produced for the corresponding period of last year, despite declines from the previous month which generally did not exceed 7 percent.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 95.4 percent for the week ending June 30, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 97.7 in preceding week of 99.4R for the corresponding week in 1950.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Ammonia, Anhydrous — Market firm under a strong demand which is overtopping current output. April production of synthetic amounted to 147,560 tons, compared with 147,289 in March and 134,452 tons in April, 1950.

Calcium Carbide—Market position tight and firm with consuming demand strong. Standard generator size drums are moving on the basis of $128 per ton, carlots delivered. April production amounted to 62,557 tons of commercial, compared with 60,225 in March and 54,837 tons in April, 1950.

Calcium Phosphate—Production of dibasic in April amounted to 3,138 tons, compared with 3,172 in the preceding month and 6,471 tons in April last year.

Carbon Dioxide — Seasonal expansion was noted in April. The total for liquid and gas was 12,462 tons, against 11,375 in March and 12,012 tons in April last year. Production of solid, dry ice, in April was 37,748 tons, compared with 31,641 in the preceding month and 34,192 tons in April, 1950.

Chlorine—Overall supply situation remained exceedingly tight with shipments under pressure and market firm. April production of chlorine gas totaled 200,298 tons, compared with 207,106 in March and 168,878 tons in April last year.

Copper Sulphate—Priced higher at $9.15 per 100 pounds for crystals, carlots works with a range up to $9.65 according to seller. L.c.l. ranges from $10.15 to $10.95 per 100 pounds, works. Tribasic was higher at 25.85c. per pound works to dealers for carlots and 26.95c. for l.c.l. freight allowed. Demand continued strong for agriculture and industry with September the nearest shipment acceptible to producers. There was no easement in the export inquiry.

Production and shipments of copper sulphate in May rose 6 percent to 9,520 tons and 16 percent to 9,988 tons respectively, over April and probably represented the highest monthly rates since sometime in 1946, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments exceeded production and stocks were reduced to little more thdn one week's needs at the May level. Foreign trade data for May are not available. April exports were 2,741 tons. No imports were reported in April and exports declined from the relatively high rates for February and March.

April production in the United Kingdom was 3,717 tons, according to foreign advices. This brings the total for the first four months of 1951 to 14,823 tons, compared with 17,299 tons for the corresponding period in 1950.

Potash, Caustic—Supply conditions are working toward improvement. Shipments of some producers are still behind schedule while others are making deliveries on time. Potassium carbonate is in a similar condition but it is expected the movement will be flush with requirements over the last quarter.

Soda Ash—Quiet and steady with full shipments being made to contract consumers and no unusual pressure from any direction. Production of light ash during April amounted to 218,339 tons, against 235,465 in March and 185,907 tons in April, 1950. Output of dense ash in April was 158,125 tons, compared with 161,934 in the preceding month and 130,089 tons in April last year. Production of natural in April was 29,781 tons, against 30,973 in March and 19,487 tons in April last year.

Soda, Caustic—Most contract consumers appear to be receiving all the liquid caustic they desire but the expansion in output of liquid has kept the supply of dry caustic tight. April production of liquid was placed at 192,645 tons by the electrolytic process and included 29,804 tons of solid, compared with 200,084 tons of liquid including 31,690 tons of solid in March and 163,039 tons of liquid including 27,211 tons of solid in April, 1950. April production by the lime-soda process was 58,509 tons of liquid including 14,168 tons of solid, against 58,512 tons of liquid and 14,339 tons of solid in the preceding month and 47,305 tons of liquid including 12,641 tons of solid in April last year.

Sodium Sulphate — Supply conditions continued tight. April production of refined anhydrous was 19,216 tons, compared with a revised total of 20,595 in March and 13,680 tons in April, 1950.

Monthly output of sodium sulphate in Saskatchewan, Canada, ranged from 2,700 tons to 9,100 tons in 1950. The plant at Chaplin is operating on a 24-hour basis. Sodium sulphate may prove of importance to the newsprint industry in processing operations as a substitute product during the sulphur shortage.

Acids

Acetic—Consuming demand for glacial has relaxed from textile mills, the relaxation being more pronounced from the New England area than from the South. Backlogs have been substantially reduced but to date there are no surplus stocks available for spot shipment.

Hydrofluoric—Supply and demand were about even up at the beginning of the month. April production of anhydrous and technical totaled 3,561 tons, compared with 3,632 in the preceding month and 3,006 tons in April last year.

Muriatic—Consumers are not finding supplies much of a problem at the present time. Stocks have continued available for immediate shipment. Production in April was placed at 57,046 tons including 14,158 made from salt and acid, 10,010 from chlorine and hydrogen and 32,878 tons as byproduct and from other sources. March production was 57,467 tons and in April last year 51,319 tons were made.

Nitric—Continued available at former price levels for immediate shipment. Production during April amounted to 118,132 tons, against 125,732 in March and 114,629 tons in April, 1950.

Sulphuric—Market position definitely tight with no nearby easement in sight. Output in April showed a gross of 1,132,830 tons including 248,396 made by the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Copper sulphate tribasic, 1½c. ; 20c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 7, 1950
245.2	244.9	244.9	223.4	223.4

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 7, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	121.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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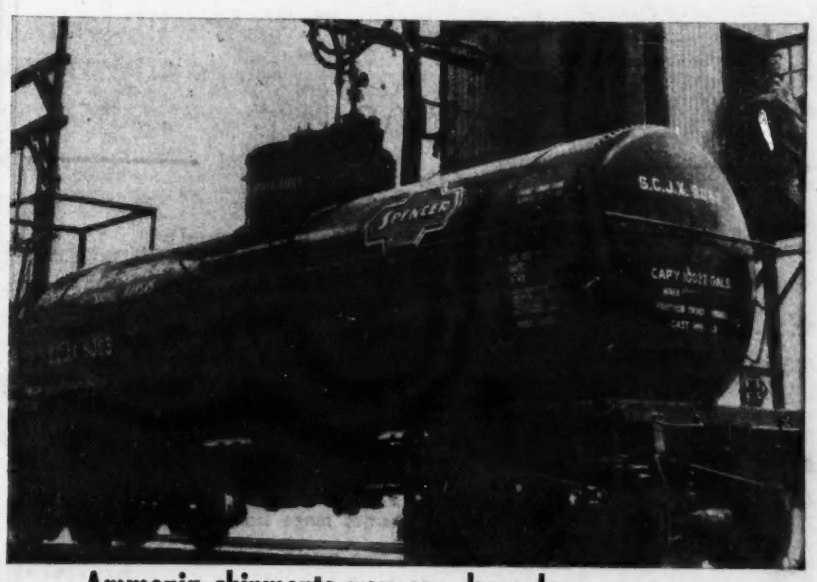

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chamber process and 884,434 tons made by the contact process. March production was revised to 1,172,100 tons and in April last year gross output was 1,057,073 tons. The production of fortified spent acid in April was 82,369 tons, compared with 81,723 in the preceding month and 67,310 tons in April, 1950.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—April shipments of aluminum wrought products, on an average working-day basis, were 3 percent below March but 12 percent over the April, 1950 figure, according to the Bureau of the Census. Net shipments, unadjusted for the number of working days, amounted to 152,000,000 pounds in April as compared to 164,000,000 pounds in March, and 129,000,000 pounds during April, 1950.

Ceilings for various grades of aluminum scrap are set sufficiently below secondary ingot prices to provide an adequate margin for smelters and to encourage collection and segregation. CPR 54 also provides quantity premiums to encourage accumulation and distribution by sellers of relatively large lots. The regulation does not touch upon toll or conversion agreements, and ceiling prices for conversion charges remain subject to the GCPR. A typical ceiling for secondary aluminum ingot under the regulation is 20½ cents a pound for 10,000 pounds or more for the alloy AXS679. In the scrap category, segregated S type copper free solids, as an example, are priced at 13 cents a pound for quantities of 40,000 pounds or more.

Antimony—Domestic mine production increased 6 percent during March while smelter production of metal, oxide and sulfide decreased 16 percent compared with February, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption of primary antimony during March was 11 percent above February but still lower than during January. Of the 1,613 short tons consumed, 297 were in ore, 462 tons as metal, 841 tons in oxide, and 13 tons in sulfide. The

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flameproofing industry increased its requirements 20 percent during March, consuming 205 short tons of antimony. The month-end producers', dealers' and consumers' stocks for March were the lowest since January with 6,646 short tons of antimony on hand, a decrease of 8 percent from January.

Copper—Producers will be required to make available a substantial percentage of their scheduled monthly output during the third quarter to cover rated orders NPA announced. The action was taken in an amendment to M-11 effective July 1.

Lead Scrap—OPA has rolled back lead scrap ceiling prices to levels normally related to those for the primary metal. CPR 53 establishes dollars-and-cents ceilings for battery lead scrap and other lead scrap materials, secondary lead, and primary and secondary antimonial lead, as well as prices for brokerage services connected with sales of scrap battery lead plates. Commodities covered by CPR 53, except primary antimonial lead, are the raw materials and products of the secondary lead industry. Primary antimonial lead, a by-product of primary lead smelting, is included in the regulation because it is marketed in the same channels as lead scrap and secondary lead. The new ceiling price for scrap battery lead plates is 17 cents a pound of combined lead and antimony content less a charge of 2 cents a pound of scrap to provide an adequate margin for smelting operations. The ceiling price for used storage batteries sold as scrap is set at a level permitting profitable operations by buyers who recover the scrap battery lead plates contained in them.

Magnesium—Net shipments of magnesium wrought products unadjusted for the number of working days, were 1,531 thousand pounds during April as compared to 1,889 thousand pounds in March and 998 thousand pounds in April 1950.

Nickel—Pending proposed overall revision of M-14, which is expected at an early date, the nickel conservation order has been continued for the third quarter of 1951 by NPA. This continuation of M-14, which limits the use of primary nickel for non-rated orders to 65 percent of the average quarterly use during the first six months of 1950, is provided in amendment to the order. Except for the extension of the use-limitation provision to the third quarter, the order continues in force and is otherwise unchanged.

Quicksilver—Market situation remained quiet with prices unchanged at $210 to $212 per flask. The tone of the market could not be described as firm.

San Francisco—Market activity remains on the quiet side with stocks limited. No change is expected in the immediate future from the $210 per flask price quotation.

Tin—Order M-8 amended has been issued by NPA to tighten restrictions on the use of pig tin. Users, while still held to the same 90 percent restriction in each month of the third quarter based on tin used in the average 1950 month, must now include in that use figure the tin used for filling defense-rated orders.

General Services Administration has informed two foreign tin-producing countries that it intends to cut sharply this week its buying of the metal for stockpiling. GSA told Indonesian and Belgian Congo tin producers that it plans to limit its purchase of tin for the next six months to 100 tons. While GSA stockpiling purchases are secret, it is believed 100 tons is considerably below the normal six-months purchase rate. GSA contracts with companies in those countries contain an escape clause, which states that the buyer can pull out if the price of tin goes above $1.03 a pound. Currently the price that the Reconstruction Finance Corp., as exclusive importer of tin, offers the metal at is $1.06 a pound. It is understood that RFC backs the GSA move.

Tungsten—Production is being resumed on a small scale at the Sam Dong mine in Korea, government officials informed the tungsten and molybdenum wire and rod industry advisory committee at its meeting with the National Production Authority. War damage suffered by this mine was largely confined to surface equipment, centering especially in the power plant, but production is not expected to increase rapidly because of parts replacement problems and the dislocation of labor, the committee was advised. China formerly was the principal source of tungsten for the United States. The General Services Administration is now contracting for most of the Siamese tungsten production, officials said. Although GSA now has contracted for more than a million pounds of tungsten containing ore on the world market, considerable doubt was expressed that this quantity will reach the United States. While domestic production of tungsten ore is increasing, the greater part of it is scheelite. This expansion, therefore, will help the tungsten wire and rod industry only to a small extent.

Agri-Indus Co. Develops New Corn Cob Product

Agri-Indus Manufacturing Company, 1327 Hamilton Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio, has developed "Cocob," a new corn cob product which is said to be useful as an abrasive, burnishers, absorbant, carrier, drier, conditioner and filler Ground to No. 10, No. 20, No. 40 and No. 60 mesh, "Cocob" is said to be dust, resin and acid free, durable, 32 percent fibrous, non-staining and free from metallic inclusions. The material also can be ground according to individual specifications. Its color is light buff. Samples and further information are available from Agri-Indus.

Dutch Firm Seeks S. A. Expansion

J. H. van Dam, vice-president of Internatio-Rotterdam, Inc., has arrived in Brazil to expand the business of his firm in that and other South American countries.

SAACI Golf Outing July 17

The next golf outing of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will be held Tuesday, July 17, at the Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

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Foreign Service Officers To Advise N.Y. Importers

Two United States foreign service officers will be available at the New York regional office of the Department of Commerce, 42 Broadway, for conferences with New York businessmen on import and export problems this week and next. The foreign service officers and their New York schedules are:—

Joel C. Hudson, Consul General at Milan, Italy, since November, 1948, who will be available today through Friday, July 9 to 13.

Harry Conover, Commercial Attache at Oslo, Norway, since November, 1947, whose next post will be in Paris. He will be available Wednesday through Friday, July 11 to 13, and Monday through Wednesday, July 16 to 18.

Businessmen who wish to make appointments for interviews with either Mr. Hudson or Mr. Conover should communicate with the New York regional office, Department of Commerce, DIgby 4-800, Ext. 109.

DuPont Names Smith

A. J. Smith, jr., manufacturing superintendent of the Seaford, Del., nylon plant of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., has been appointed assistant director of sales for "Dacron" polyester fiber. He has been transferred to Wilmington to assume his new duties.

Gillies Forms New Company

W. M. Gillies, a principal in the former partnership of Gillies & Loughlin, San Francisco (OPD, 6/4/51), has formed a new concern named W. M. Gillies & Co. at 6363 Wilshire boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. Telephone number is Webster 3-9317. The newly-formed company, which is a supplier of raw materials, chemicals and allied products, has opened an office in San Francisco and also has offices in Portland, Wash., and Seattle, Wash. All Los Angeles and northwest personnel formerly connected with Gillies & Loughlin are now in the employ of W. M. Gillies & Co.

Centrifex Appoints Campbell

Centrifex Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed Charles L. Campbell chief engineer to direct design development of the company's line of purifying equipment. Mr. Campbell comes to Centrifex from Diamond Alkali Company at Painesville, Ohio, where he was chief engineer for seven years. Previously, he was with Barium Reduction Corporation and with the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company.

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Chemical—Intermediate in organic syntheses.

Diethyl Malonate

Chemical—Reactant in making alkyl, aryl or halogenomalonic esters, amino acids, polymers.

Dye—Reactant in making dyestuff intermediates.

Pharmaceutical—Reactant in making barbiturates.

Plastics—Reactant in making plastics, polymers.

Resins—Reactant in making polymers, synthetic resins.

Divinylbenzene

Chemical—Suggested for use in experimental organic syntheses wherein it undergoes chemical reactions such as oxidation, halogenation, hydrogenation, sulphonation, and alkylation.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes — Suggested as modifying monomer for making styrenated drying oils (used together with mixtures of styrene monomer and alphamethylstyrene).

Plastics—Starting point in making copolymerization products, with the aid of vinyl components of reduced solubility, increased molecular weight, and higher heat-distortion temperature.

Suggested as modifier for specialty copolymers, such as high styrene-low butadiene plastics.

Resin—Cross-linking component for potting resins, such as that recently described by the United States Bureau of Standards for the protection of electronic apparatus.

Starting point in making ion-exchange resins, produced by sulphonating copolymers of styrene monomer and divinylbenzene (such resins are effective for the demineralization of water and colloidal dispersions, for the recovery of metallic ions from dilute aqueous solutions, for the purification of chemicals).

Suggested as modifier for polyester type low-pressure laminating resins (acts to yield products of increased heat resistance and decreased solubility).

Rubber—Cross-linking agent for modifications of the GR-S polymers (to give products which are very useful for extruding and calendering operations).

Glucose-Napthylamine

Rubber—Suggested as dispersing and wetting agent.

Textile—Suggested as dispersing and wetting agent in processing and finishing baths and compositions.

Reynolds Getting $85 Million To Expand Aluminum Output

Reynolds Metals Company has completed arrangements to borrow privately $85,000,000 from twenty investing institutions to finance its aluminum expansion program. Proceeds of the loan are to cover the construction of a new aluminum reduction plant and a gas diesel power plant at Corpus Christi, Tex., and additions to plants at Jones Mill, Ark., and Troutdale, Ore.

The new plants will increase the primary aluminum capacity of Reynolds 200,000,000 pounds per year to a total of 650,000,000 pounds, a rise of about 44 percent. Construction of the new facilities has begun. Additions to existing plants, accounting for 25 percent of the new capacity, are to be in operation by August. The new Texas plant, which is providing the rest of the increase, is expected to be completed early next year.

Monsanto Transfers Two

Henry W. Persons and John F. Thompson, of Monsanto Chemical Company's Trenton, Mich., plant, have been transferred to the company's phosphate division engineering department in Anniston, Ala. Initially, Mr. Persons will be responsible for procurement and expediting in connection with the division's elemental phosphorus furnace under construction at Soda Springs, Idaho. Mr. Thompson, who has been on the Trenton plant engineering staff since 1947, working on operating, maintenance and construction problems, will serve as senior chemical engineer.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Index advanced to 92.4 last week from 87.1 in the preceding period. Increased producing costs and an unusually heavy demand have resulted in higher prices being established for cyanamide. Coke-oven ammonium sulphate has been advanced with the only low price seller withdrawing quotations. Most of the producers have shifted from a spot month to month basis and are now booking contracts with demand strong. The outlook favors a tight market for superphosphate and shipments for the 1951-52 season will be regulated by the amount of sulphuric acid available. Consumers of nitrogen solutions are endeavoring to increase purchases while producers at present cannot promise more material than last year but look for output to be about the same as for the season just closed. Potash production is heavily booked for the coming year.

No unusual activity featured packinghouse byproducts. There was a noticeable relaxation in the feed demand. Dried blood was offered at lower prices while tankage was lower in the local market and unchanged in Chicago. No other changes were reported. Nitrogenous process tankage remained definitely tight.

Reports from 11 states show a slight upturn in the sales of fertilizer tax tags and reports of shipments during May, 1951, compared to the same month a year ago, according to the NFA. Tax tags representing 812,057 tons of fertilizer were sold in the preceding month, against 760,909 tons during May, 1950. Tag sales in the southeastern states showed a slight drop, while sales in the three midwestern states jumped 40 percent from 129,176 tons in May, 1950, to 181,450 tons in April. Fiscal year sales from July, 1950, through April, 1951, were about 990,000 tons greater than during the comparable period of a year ago.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—Total production of original solution in April amounted to 98,975 tons including 82,696 of fertilizer grade and 16,279 tons of other grades. Total output in March was 110,441 tons and in April last year 104,009 tons were made.

Ammonium Sulphate—Production of technical synthetic in April was 47,828 tons, compared with a revised total of 54,943 in the preceding month and 120,465 tons in April, 1950. There was no more $32 material available and the market for coke-oven sulphate now ranges from $40 to $45 per ton, bulk, works, according to location. Demand strong with contracts being booked at above prices.

Bone Meal—Held about steady with most activity in the steamed grade at $67.50 per ton, bagged at the works. The raw grade was priced at $65 both in carlot quantities.

Cyanamide—Priced higher at $65.45 per ton in bags for granular, carlot shipments from works, Niagara Falls, Ontario. Shipments will be made on a spot basis. Production of the pulverized grade will be discontinued.

Dried Blood—Priced lower with local sales at $7 per unit of ammonia and in Chicago at the same price. Demand slow.

Fish Meal—No unusual activity last week. The feed trade is taking on some menhaden but is not inclined to stock up at the present time.

Sodium Nitrate—Finding a steady seasonal outlet for top and side dressing with stocks meeting requirements in most instances but no excess supplies at present.

Tankage—Priced lower at New York at $7 per unit of ammonia. Chicago unchanged at $7.25. Buying interest from feed trade relaxed.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—High grade Florida rock for export continued tight while low grade remained available. Domestic requirements are being covered through regular contract channels.

After reaching 351,000 metric tons in October, 1950, production of crude phosphate rock in Morocco declined in November and December. However, the fourth-quarter total was only slightly less than that of the two preceding quarters. Production in the year 1950 of 4,038,000 tons exceeded the goal of 4,000,000 tons set for 1952 and indications point to a further increase in 1951.

Superphosphate — Producers continued to deplete their supplies of sulphuric acid in an all-out effort to meet the current demand of the farmers for this essential material, according to The National Fertilizer Association. Production for the month of April, 1951, was 1,049,000 short tons, 18 percent a-p-a basis, compared to 1,042,000 tons during the same month last year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Ammonium sulphate, coke-oven, $8 per ton.

Cyanamide, $9.95 per ton.

Prices Reduced

Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 7, 1950
92.4	87.1	87.1	82.2	82.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Potashes

Shipments of steady volume are going forward against contracts with all the domestic producers heavily sold for 1951-52. Demand this season has been exceedingly active with most of the mixers endeavoring to increase their orders above the preceding year's level. The market position remained tight and firm.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Activity remains very much at a standstill on the local market with no change expected in the immediate future. The price picture remains unchanged for all items listed with exception of tuna meal which has shaded down slightly below the $135 per ton price for the previous week. New contract prices for Canadian materials, ammonium nitrate, phosphate and sulphate, are expected to be announced shortly. The shortage of phosphate materials is being keenly felt throughout the Imperial Valley regions as demand continues to strengthen in that area. Supplies of sardine meal are exhausted with no offerings on the market the past week.

Ruling prices were: Ammonium nitrate—$73.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $76.95 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$70.80 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $95.30 per ton 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$51 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Calcium nitrate—$49.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$132-$135 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $147 per ton nominal for 70 percent Canadian herring, f.o.b. Seattle or Vancouver.

Sodium nitrate—$55 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. $50 per ton in bulk.

Pesticides

BHC remained tight with the market relatively quiet and distributors not inclined to buy ahead. DDT appeared somewhat tighter with both markets subject to weather conditions over the cotton south. The export backlog in DDT has been mounting steadily. It was stated that domestic demand for the various synthetics will extend to October 1.

Calcium Arsenate—Production has increased this season and it is expected a large tonnage will be sprayed on the cotton areas, particularly Texas. April output totaled 3,283 tons, compared with 2,671 in March and 1,424 tons in April 1950.

Lead Arsenate—There appears to be sufficient stocks to meet this season's requirements. April production amounted to 1,335 tons, compared with 2,336 in the preceding month and 2,347 in April last year.

Sulphur

Production of native sulphur in May was placed at 438,843 long tons by the Bureau of Mines. April output was 419,312 long tons and in May 1950 production amounted to 475,694. Producers' stocks on May 31 were 2,711,267 long tons, compared with 2,750,305 on April 30 and 2,875,863 on May 31, 1950.

Production of pyrites in Norway may be 50,000 metric tons less in 1951 than in 1950 because of a drought in the northern part of the country which has reduced the amount of electric power available. Output of pyrites in 1950 was 749,365 tons, compared with 744,760 tons in 1949; exports totaled 389,065 tons and 413,430 tons, respectively.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

USDA Appoints Bruce

The Department of Agriculture has appointed W. G. Bruce director of the southeastern region of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. His headquarters will be at Gulfport, Miss. In his new post Mr. Bruce will direct the bureau's regulatory, control and administrative function in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

DDT, BHC Plant Authorized by Egypt

The Egyptian Council of Ministers has authorized the Ministry of Public Health to proceed with the construction of a plant for the manufacture of DDT and benzene hexachloride on condition that an agreement be negotiated with the International Children's Emergency Fund to supply machinery and equipment, and with the World Health Organization to furnish technicians, according to recent reports from that country. The Egyptian government is to supply land, buildings, electric power, labor, and raw materials. When agreement is reached with these organizations, the Ministry of Public Health is to submit the project to the council for final approval.

Int'l Minerals Corp. Names White Potash General Mgr.

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has appointed Nelson C. White general manager of the potash division. Sinclair B. McCoy has been named sales manager for agricultural potash. In addition, six district managers of the plant food division of the company have been made area managers, with full responsibility for production and sales in their territories. They are F. W. Atkinson, Hartsville, S. C.; N. Barksdale, Mulberry, Fla.; W. A. Baughcum, East Point, Ga.; W. Q. Burns, Texarkana, Ark.; C. H. Elrod, Montgomery, Ala., and J. D. Zigler, Chicago Heights, Ill.

Trade Briefs

Harold C. Urey, professor of chemistry of the University of Chicago, has received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from Yale University.

P. A. Berry, Department of Agriculture entomologist, is in El Salvador assisting El Salvadoran scientists in the control of insects affecting that country's food and fiber crops.

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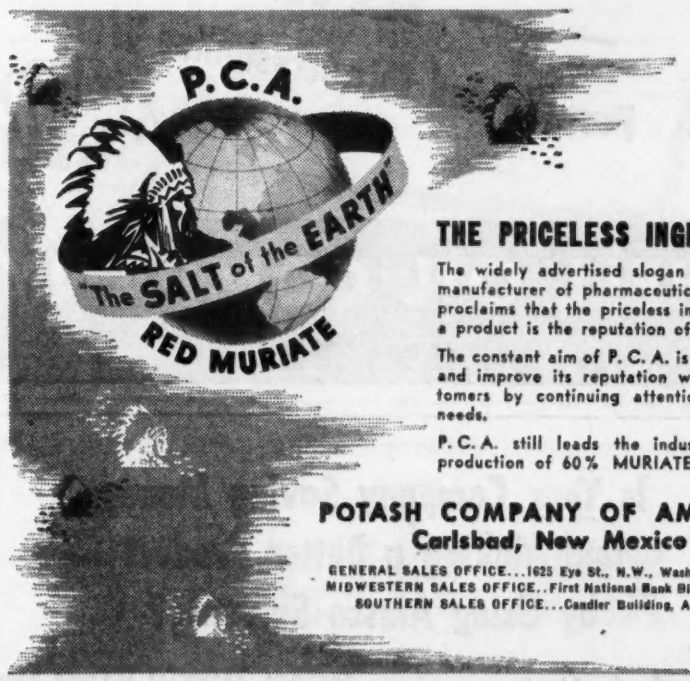

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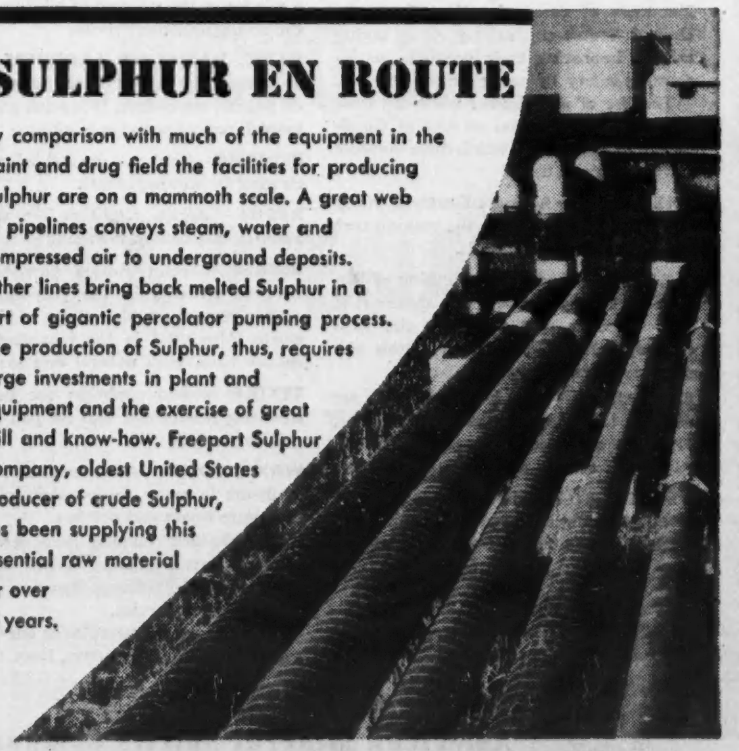

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Petroleum Derivatives

Conditions in the petroleum derivatives market did not vary much from the previous week. One producer still found the demand for toluol and xylol a little stronger than it had been recently, with xylol the stronger of the two. There was nothing definite on when the toluol demand would increase as a result of the government's anticipated demand.

Higher boilers were not in what could be called a free supply, while the demand for them continued at good levels. Intermediate aromatic solvents were also in a good position as far as demand was concerned, while the supply was as tight as it had been. Aliphatics in the last week or so had shown some pickup in demand, and that condition still prevailed last week. The supply was ample to accommodate the requirements of the market, although it was not what could be called long.

Butane and propane were in a good demand position for the summer months, although this was, of course, not as strong as during the cold months. Supply was sufficient for the market. Microcrystalline and paraffin waxes held to a good position as far as demand was concerned, although there had been some slight easing from the peaks of a short time ago. Supply was adequate. Petrolatum and white mineral oil were in pretty much of a balanced position, with supply and demand satisfactory.

Solvents and Diluents

Toluol and xylol held to about the same levels of supply and demand that had been observed in previous weeks. The slightly higher requirements for them, particularly xylol, that had been reported by one producer recently was still holding. There was a possibility of government demand increasing the use of toluol, but when that might happen was uncertain. Higher boilers continued without change. The demand was as strong as it had been for some time past, and the supply was not what could be called easy. The market for the intermediate aromatic solvents continued at a good level of demand, and the supply continued not plentiful.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The supply was at good levels last week, although it was not especially long. The demand had been going along rather steadily lately, and in the last few weeks there had been some increases noted and there appeared to be nothing to indicate that there would be any change from this condition in the immediate future.

Lacquer Diluent—The market for this item continued pretty much along the previously established levels during the past week, and from all indications it appeared that it would go on that way for the foreseeable future. The demand was at good levels, with some pickup observed in the last week or two, while the supply was strong enough to take care of it.

Mineral Spirits — The conditions that had prevailed in this market for the past few weeks were still pretty much in force. This meant that demand was holding at a good point, while there was enough of the product available to accommodate it with ease. There was no over-abundance of it, however.

Rubber Solvent—The condition of this item was largely unchanged last week, and from the trend of the market it appeared that there would be no considerable changes in the immediate future. The demand was good, and in the past several weeks it was a little higher than it had been. The supply held at high enough levels to make the filling of orders an easy task, although there was not what could be called an abundance of the item.

Stoddard Solvent—The levels of supply and demand of the past several weeks were still unchanged last week, and it did not appear that there would be any considerable changes in the immediate days to come. The pickup in the demand of the past few weeks was still evident. Supply held at a high enough point to present no particular problem in accommodating customers.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—The demand was at good levels last week, and somewhat better than it had been recently. The supply continued to hold up well and there was no trouble being encountered by customers in having their orders accommodated.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 23 totaled 247,599,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 248,566,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 967,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 643,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 324,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The market showed no particular change during the past week and none was expected in the immediate future. The demand for butane and propane was at good levels for this time of year, and when compared with other year's it proved to be holding well for the Summer months, when the demand is less than it is during the cold period of the year. The supply was at sufficiently high levels to accommodate the requirements of customers without any particular difficulty.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The demand for this material was still at good levels last week, although there had been some easing in the demand recently. This was of a slight amount when examined against the entire picture, however, and an easing of demand in the summer was not an unusual thing. The supply could accommodate the market although there was not an overabundance.

Paraffin—The situation was without any great change during the past week. The demand was a little easier than at the peak of a few months ago but was still holding up well and gave indications that it would continue. The supply, although not over plentiful, was sufficient for the ordinary requirements of the trade.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The amount of domestic crude petroleum that will be consumed or exported in July, 1951, is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 6,010,000 barrels daily compared with 5,900,000 forecast for June. The forecast includes estimates of a total gasoline demand of 104.0 million barrels in July, a gasoline yield of 44.5 percent, and total crude runs of 6,460,000 barrels daily. The actual production of crude oil increased to a new record of 6,127,000 barrels daily in April but stocks of domestic crude oil increased 260,000 barrels daily during the month and demand dropped to 5,867,000 barrels daily.

Petrolatum—The conditions that had prevailed in the market for this material last week were still pretty much without change. The demand was holding up at a good level, and although there had been a slight easing recently it was not enough to have any considerable effect. The supply was at a point that made it possible to accommodate the market without any particular trouble, although it could not be said that the supply was long. The drums situation had improved somewhat as a result of the efforts that producers made to have their old drums returned.

White Mineral Oils—The supply continued at high enough levels last week to accommodate the current demand, although there was not any overabundance of the material. The demand continued at a good level, although there was some easing from the peak levels of the recent past. The drums picture showed improvement as a result of the efforts that had been made to have empty drums returned to producers for re-use.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Supplies of solvents and diluents continue adequate to meet present market requirements. Demand is reported holding at a good level. Price listings are without change, cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Little or no apparent change was noted in the LPG market the past week. Propane, freely available, quoted 3.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Butane, remaining in limited supply position, quoted 4.8c. per gallon, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

US Revenue Returns Increased During May

Collections of internal revenue during May totaled $4,754,797,326.45, as compared with $3,400,021,170.06 in the corresponding month of 1950, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department. Among the collections reported by the bureau were the following:—

	May	
	1951	1950
Coconut and other vegetable oils processed.	$2,423,995.60	$1,315,796.77
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax..	78,309,102.21	100,825,123.39
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax..	12,114,656.83	10,035,919.09
Gasoline	45,329,320.29	45,336,535.21
Lubricating oils.....	5,881,711.33	6,252,005.07
Matches	621,778.09	669,074.71
Narcotics, including marihuana and special taxes.....	77,182.51	52,625.68
Oleomargarine, including special taxes .	1,515.39	1,648,888.24
Silver bullion sales or transfers, stamp tax.	40,910.51	12,456.42
Sugar	5,016,906.77	5,777,424.62
Toilet preperations, excise tax.....	9,293,461.35	8,316,993.05
Transportation of oil by pipeline.....	2,599,868.02	1,533,952.72

Japanese Synthetic Fuels Tests Described in Mines Bureau Report

Successful laboratory-scale studies of the use of catalysts other than cobalt in the production of synthetic liquid fuels from coal by the Fischer-Tropsch or gas synthesis process, carried out in Japan during World War II, are described in a new Bureau of Mines report. The publication is a translation of two reports by Shiro Watanabe, research chemist of the Hokkaido Synthetic Petroleum Works, Inc., of Japan, which were among documents seized by the United States Navy Technical Mission between the Japanese surrender in August, 1945, and the end of that year.

The procedures used, and the results of the various tests, are presented in the report. The text is supplemented by numerous tables and diagrams. A free copy of information circular 7611, "Bench-Scale Studies of the Fischer-Tropsch Synthesis Over Iron, Nickel, and Nickel-Cobalt Catalyst (Japan)," can be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, publications distribution section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Appalachian Basin Well Records Made Available for Microfilming

About 26,000 records of wells drilled for oil and gas in eastern Ohio and 4,000 well records in eastern Kentucky have been microfilmed at the Geological Survey's office in the Muskingum Conservancy building, New Philadelphia, Ohio. The records and their locations are on microfilm, from which positive prints may be made. On request by individuals or companies, the Geological Survey will make the negative available to a microfilming company. Orders and payment for positives will be made by the requesting company or individual directly to the microfilming company. The Geological Survey will make no charge for the use of its negative. For further information contact James F. Pepper, supervising geologist, Box 272, New Philadelphia, Ohio.

PAD, DTA Sign Pact In Division of Authority

An agreement was has been announced between the Petroleum Administration for Defense and the Defense Transportation Administration on the division of authority of each agency over the transportation of petroleum.

The agreement requires PAD to keep DTA informed of the requirements for the movement of petroleum, and DTA will keep PAD informed of the amount, type, and location of the transportation facilities available. PAD will recommend the allocation and reallocation of transportation facilities as well as the issuance of such priorities as may be necessary for the movement of petroleum.

NPC to Meet July 24

Walter S. Hallanan, chairman of the National Petroleum Council, has called a meeting of the council for July 24 in the Secretary's Conference Room in the South Interior Building, Washington, D. C. Mr. Hallanan said that he hoped that as many council committees as possible will be prepared to report at this meeting.

Skelly Wins Oil Lease

The Bureau of Land Management has announced that Skelly Oil Company, Tulsa, Okla., entered the highest of five bids for the leasing of government-owned oil and gas land in the Hugoton field of Morton County, Kan. The Skelly bid was $66.59 an acre for the right to lease 160 acres, twenty-one miles southwest of Hugoton.

Esso, Ltd., Elects Sinclair

Esso Petroleum Company, Ltd., London, has elected Leonard Sinclair chairman and managing director of the concern to succeed the late R. A. Carder. W. E. Jenkins and N. F. Myers have been appointed managing directors, and H. C. Tett a director. Mr. Sinclair, associated with Esso since 1908, was named a director in 1943 and managing director in 1949.

Trade Briefs

Sun Oil Company's sponsored army reserve unit, the 461st Strategic Intelligence and Analysis team, has been called into active service.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has awarded a grant of $2,000 to the Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.

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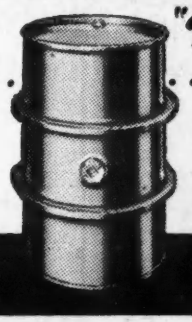

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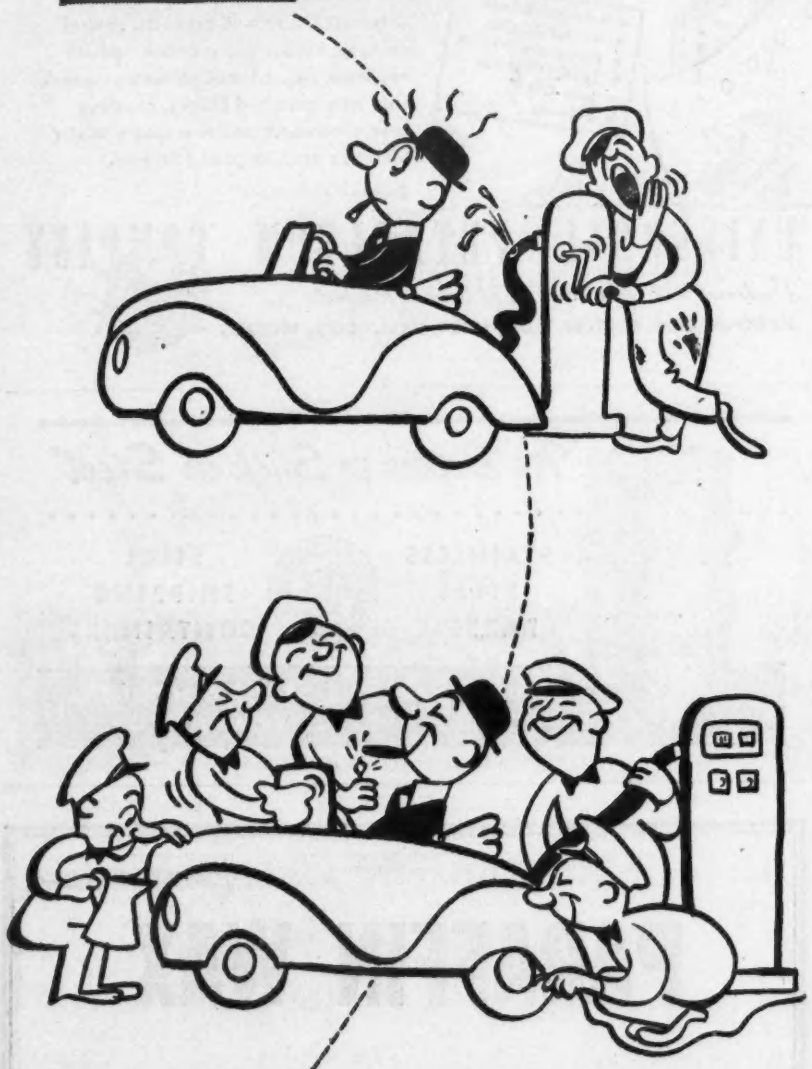

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Coaltar Chemicals

Business volume and the pressure of consumer industry demand slowed down considerably last week, particularly on intermediates, due to several factors, chief of which was the disposition on the part of buyers to hold up orders beyond the bare minimum requirements until the price situation was clarified. Added to this was the lull that accompanied the fourth of July holiday, and the beginning of more plant shutdowns for vacations. There was less uncertainty in basic products, and a correspondingly milder lessening of buying activity, because the price pattern on these was established for the next three months by the extension of SR-13 to October 1.

Intermediate chemicals were affected by the supplemental overriding regulation SOR-13, which froze prices in effect June 30, for July. Some few price changes which had been planned as a result of calculations under CPR-22, all of them up, were not put into effect.

An easing of the alkyd resin supply position as a result of curtailed metal allotments for automobiles and appliance manufacturing, had not as yet filtered back to the phthalic anhydride market, and this was partly the result of inventory building against the threatening scarcity of the next six months because of dwindling naphthalene supplies from abroad.

Of the light oils, toluol was the most readily available, having eased to the point where some coaltar sources found themselves having to solicit business. Benzol was still very tight, but consuming industries were exerting noticeably less pressure on suppliers. Xylol was short from coaltar sources, but less critical in general.

For the week ended July 7 steel production held up to 100.8 percent of theoretical capacity, a drop of only 40,000 tons under the previous week, despite the July 4 holiday. This was equivalent to the production of 2,015,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 2,055,000 tons the previous week, and 1,765,200 tons during the holiday week last year.

Basic Products

Benzol—The extension of supplemental regulation 13 to GCPR to October 1 was felt to preclude any price adjustments on this item in so far as coaltar source material was concerned. The market was actually still very tight from an overall point of view, but the pressure of consumers on producers was very much less than it had been some months ago. This was felt to be due in part to the resignation of consuming industries that they were getting their fair share of the available supplies and that clamoring for more was useless, and in part due to the fact that buying pressure on many benzol derivatives had recently subsided somewhat.

The easing off of buying pressure on several benzol derivatives was a reflection of some slight lessening of consumption and to the fact that many buyers were holding off on orders awaiting the outcome of currently pending government price control regulations. These regulations, due to congressional action, were temporarily in suspension for the month of July by overriding regulation No. 13 issued by OPS, pending a new bill from Congress. Prices were frozen as of June 30 for July.

Benzol producers last week were of the opinion that the buying pressure of derivative manufacturers might be stepped up somewhat this month, over the lull that existed during the last week of June, because no one had sufficient stocks to wait out the month. Some benzol consumers, however, were said to be in a sufficiently good position that they were able to accumulate a small inventory from their regular allotments over recent weeks, and were at least one step away from the "hand to mouth" basis on which they were forced to operate for the last several months. Another healthier indication was the growing resistance on the part of buyers to paying above market prices for material offered in certain quarters on a resale basis.

Creosote—There continued a good flow of material to the wood preserving industry. Shipments were promptly made from adequate stocks under a firm price position. The continuation of price controls affecting this item guarded against any price rise, but this was felt to be unnecessary since the abundant supply and competitive market would likewise mitigate against any advance. No price change, up or down, was expected to develop over the balance of this quarter.

Some producers were in a considerably longer supply position than others, and in certain quarters there was very definite evidence of stocks backing up on producers to an uncomfortable position.

Cresol—Price stability was assured on this item so far as domestic production was concerned, government regulations preventing its rise and the high cost of production in the face of critical shortages preventing its decline. The dearth of cresylic materials in general, and low boil cresylics in particular, was expected to keep this item in a condition of acute scarcity for the second half of this year.

Cresylic Acid—There was reported in some quarters a slow up in buying pressure toward the end of June, due to buyers holding off somewhat to see what would happen to government controls. The extension of SR-13 to October 1 put to flight any speculation that there would be any price adjustments on domestic material. Meanwhile, the imported acid was felt certain to advance as autumn approaches, because buyers abroad were having to pay prices for replacement material at levels equal to or above the current domestic sale level. When such acid moves into the market it will be subject to the usual CPR-31 mark up.

Naphthalene—Price stability on domestic production over the third quarter was assured by the limitation of government controls at the top and high cost of production at the bottom. Imported material was the big problem from a price point of view, with foreign sources drying up by the distribution of their prduction to their own European chemical industry in ever-increasing amounts. Accordingly, current purchases abroad commanded virtually the maximum price that was economically feasible under the controlled price on phthalic anhydride. Occasionally some business was done at price levels beyond this economic break point, just as a matter of customer accommodation to help out phthalic anhydride consumers who were in a tough spot.

Phenol—Phenol derivatives of all types were in scarce supply and under very considerable buying pressure, due to the severe scarcity of phenol reflecting the benzol shortage. Certain localized easing off of demand pressure on benzol producers was not, as yet, reflected in any easing of the phenol market, and there were honest doubts that it would be.

Prices for the month of July were certain to continue at levels which characterized the market during the first half of the year. CPR-22 calculations indicated that in some instances the price of the item could be advanced fractionally, but this did not necessarily indicate a disposition on the part of the producers to do so. Whether or not August would see any higher price structure was a matter of conjecture. This same thing was true of certain other chemicals and intermediates, although not many of them. However, the attitude of most intermediate producers was one of holding to the same price schedules in effect during the first half of 1951.

Pyridin—There seemed to be little hope of any relief from the acutely scarce supply position on this item. There was a

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 7, 1950
134. 9	134.9	134.9	107.5	107.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended July 7 indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	862,434
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	33,913,936
Benzol	gals.	3,310,642
Coaltar	gals.	15,072,870
Creosote oil	gals.	605,606
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,059,061
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	24,223
Toluol	gals.	625,793
Xylol	gals.	161,495

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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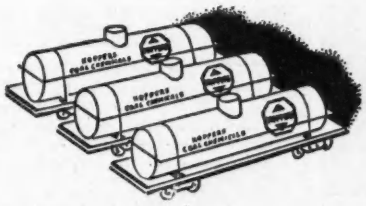
SHIPPED IN TANK CARS  BARRELS BAGS

continuation of research, such as had been carried on over recent years, to synthesize the product and come up with a duplicate which would work in all pyridin reactions. As yet this had not been satisfactorily and economically accomplished. The price structure of the item invited such synthesis, but of course contained the threatening potential that should its synthesis make supplies more readily available the price might drop very sharply on the natural material.

Toluol—The current supply position of toluol was perhaps best reflected in the fact that some producers said that they now had to go out and sell some of it because incoming orders were no longer automatically taking all of their output. The cutbacks effected in the automotive, refrigerator, and other appliance production, together with the slump in demand for certain consumer products requiring industrial finishing, accounted for the accumulation of inventories on the part of some consumers. This eased supply position was regarded in some quarters as a temporary situation likely to soon see a marked tightening, while in other quarters there was held a less optimistic point of view.

Xylol—Coaltar xylol was about as tight as ever, and with the price advantage which coaltar source material enjoys over the petroleum source material, any easing of the market was felt likely to be less noted in the relatively smaller volume of coaltar sales than in the petroleum source market. There was some overall easing of aromatic solvent demand, including xylol, but so far as the coaltar market was concerned this was more pronounced in toluol than elsewhere.

Intermediates

Alphapicoline—The demand for this item, particularly from the rubber chemical industry, was far in excess of supply. This kept the market in a constant state of scarcity from which there was no relief in the foreseeable future. In the face of the scarcity consuming industries were using replacements on a whole or partial basis wherever it was found feasible. One such replacement material in a growing use was 2,6-lutidine. The use of beta and gammapicolines had been stepped up as partial alphapicoline replacements to a point where betagammapicoline was about as tight as alpha. Betagammapicoline was priced at 30 cents against alphapicoline at 40 cents. However, 2,6-lutidine quoted in some quarters as high as $1.35 per pound would not go far economically as a replacement for the cheaper materials. The price on 2,4-lutidine was 30 cents per pound and 2,4,6-tollidine was firmly quoted at 38 cents.

Carbazole—Ton lots were firmly quoted at $1.55 per pound while smaller lots were listed at $1.65 to $1,75 depending upon quantity. Demand was steady at a slightly growing volume, but supplies and production capacity of the synthetic material were quite adequate to take care of any demand that might develop. Heretofore the demand was somewhat limited, as was the output of the natural product. The advent of adequate synthetic production was of corresponding technical interest.

H Acid—The price structure on this item was firm at 82c. per pound, and the current market was characterized by a fairly good demand on supplies that were regarded as adequate. Dyestuff intermediates based on naphthalene were all generally off in demand in recent weeks because of the slow business conditions that prevailed in the dyestuffs market as a reflection of the textile slump this past spring and early summer.

Koch Acid—Prices on this intermediate ranged from 64c. to 70c. per pound f.o.b. works. Demand was moderately good in the face of slow business conditions in dyes generally, and the supply position in most quarters was regarded as adequate.

Metachloroanilin—No long term easing of supplies on this item could be expected in view of the raw material scarcity, and any slight easing which at the end of June was in evidence, was said to be unlikely to affect the firmly quoted 80c. per pound which has been listed for several months.

Nonylphenol — Demand for this alkyl substituted phenol was strong against a tight supply position. There was no change from the 33 cents per pound level at which tankcars have been quoted on an f.o.b. works basis over recent months.

Paranitroanilin — The benzol scarcity kept this item in a critically short supply position, and consumers of PNA were operating on essentially a hand-to-mouth basis, and have been over several months. Some of the pressure from the dyestuffs

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industry tended to let up a bit in recent weeks, but not sufficiently to adversely affect the market.

Paranitrotoluene—This item was generally in fair supply, being in limited demand faced with a not too critical raw material situation. Prices were firm at 36 cents per pound in barrels.

Paraphenetidin—The firm price position of 90 cents per pound which this market assumed at the year-end, has been maintained for the first half of this year and was expected to continue into the second quarter. Supplies were on the short side against limited demand.

Phthalic Anhydride—The lessened deman for glyceryl phthalate oil modified alkyd resins, particularly those types of high phthalic anhydride content used in industrial and automotive finishing, was felt likely to soon be reflected in an easing off of demand pressure on the producers of phthalic anhydride. Some said there were signs in evidence now of lessened buying pressure, although it was felt that significant stock piling might be done here and there.

The usual experience in phthalic anhydride is for demand to shut off suddenly, and then just as suddenly be resumed. Last year when this happened inventories were quickly wiped out before full-scale production could be got going again. However, no such slump in phthalic anhydride was expected this year as occurred fifteen months ago, because of the defense effort as a whole. That defense effort, more than anything else, was felt to be responsible for the current temporary easing in alkyd resins, taking place as a result of production cutbacks in the automotive and appliance fields under government control regulations of metal.

Bids Wanted

Abrasives: Aloxite, 400 pounds, ground emery, 8,500 pounds, and unspecified, 3,350 pounds, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia 37, invitation 684, July 13.

Aqua ammonia, 54,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9225, July 26.

Bleach, sodium hypochlorite, 46,800 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9232, July 27.

Calcium hypochlorite, 20,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9208, July 25.

Compressed gases: oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen monoxide, oxygen-nitrogen, helium, ethylene, as required through June 30, 1952, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9216, July 27.

Disinfectant, 1,485 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Dallas, Texas, invitation FW-15689, July 17; pine, same, Chicago 4, invitation CH-33577, July 20.

Fats & oils, edible: vegetable oil, 1,250 gallons, and shortening, 1,440 pounds, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 2N-1426-R, July 24; shortening, lard, 35,600 pounds, various deliveries, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-10, July 17.

Freon 12, 1,740 pounds, Purchasing Division, District of Columbia Government, 300 Indiana Avenue, Washington, invitation 15233, July 11.

Ink, lithographic, 3,000 pounds, Army Map Service, 6500 Brooks Road, Washington, invitation 78, July 11; 6,130 pounds, same, invitation 80, July 25.

Paint & allied products: paint, interior, 211,000 gallons, Navy Department, Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, invitation B-54,106, July 19; paint, exterior, 26,000 gallons, same, invitation B-54,105, July 23; enamel, 3,400 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 5G-1202-R, July 13; paint, traffic, 400 gallons, same, invitation 5M-105A-R, July 13; paint, rubber base, 380 gallons, same, invitation 5M-1407-R, July 19; 200 gallons, same, invitation 5G-1392-R, July 16; enamel, 368 gallons, paint, 620 gallons, same, New York 13, invitation NY-2H-29569, July 13.

Salt tablets, type III, class C, impregnated, 19,440 cans of 1,000 each, Quartermaster Procurement Agency, 124 Grand Avenue, Oakland 12, California, invitation 251, July 16.

Spices, ground: cinnamon, 5,185 four-ounce containers, peppers, 560 pounds, and nutmeg, 168 pounds, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 2N-1428-R, July 18.

Thinner, lacquer, approx. 5,500 gallons, Bonneville Power Administration, Portland, Oregon, invitation 5029, July 17.

Turpentine, gum spirits, 2,200 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation DM-1205-R, July 13.

Koppers Co. to Build Blast Furnace for Pittsburgh Coke

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company has awarded Koppers Company contracts for construction of a new blast furnace at its Pittsburgh Neville Island plant. The new blast furnace will be designed and constructed by the Freyn engineering department of Koppers engineering and construction division. It will have a hearth diameter of twenty-two feet and will be capable of producing approximately 850 tons of pig iron per day. Pittsburgh Coke now has one other blast furnace of approximately the same size.

Nat'l Aniline Moves Chicago Whse.

The Chicago warehouse of the National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, previously located at 357 West Erie street, has been moved to larger quarters at 3355 West 48th place, in the Central Manufacturing Kedize Development.

Trade Briefs

Continental Oil Company has appointed L. F. Athy, manager of exploration; J. A. Culbertson, assistant manager of exploration, and H. R. Prescott, manager of geophysical activities.

Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, a division of Sterling Drug, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, has developed a new type of quick-drying, intaglio ink varnish for the Bureau of Engraving which is expected to net that agency a saving of $1,000,000 annually.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals slackened materially during the past week. Trading was light and restricted to fill-in quantities for immediate needs. There was a noticeable drop also in the request for delivery against former orders. Prices were without change and ruled steady.

Interest in the chemical group was confined to scarce items—namely, bichromates and sodium hydrosulphite. Other chemicals were quiet and steady.

Trading in sizing materials was quiet both for spot and forward delivery. The paper trade continued to take large quantities against former contracts while demand from other users dropped sharply. While business was quiet, prices were maintained for sizing materials, except sago flour, which was easy due to lower cost of shipments from abroad. Egg yolk was firm at the recent advance, and edible flake also was steady, reflecting the strength in the egg market.

Buying interest in tanning materials was at low ebb. Most tanneries were shut down for first two weeks during the month and some of the smaller plants will be closed for three weeks. Tanning material replacements remained steady at prevailing levels at primary sources, especially wattle and quebracho.

Commercial stocks of sheep wool in the United States amounted to 175,000,000 pounds as of April 1, 1951, according to the Bureau of the Census. This was 12 percent below the 198,000,000 pounds held on April 1, last year. Manufacturers' stocks showed an increase of 9 percent over 1950, while dealers' stocks declined 45 percent to a low of 22,000,000 pounds on April 1, 1951.

Office of Price Stabilization's amendment 14 has added leather cut stock to the list of commodities which are exempt from Ceiling Price Regulation 22—Manufacturers' General Ceiling Price Regulation. The items so exempt, which include outer soles, lining, heel lifts, midsoles and similar products, remain under the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 7, 1950
324.3	324.3	324.7	225.1	225.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—New business was reported quiet. Market remained steady at former levels. Deliveries against contracts were in good request.

Bichromates—There was no improvement in the tight supply situation. Production was readily absorbed against current contracts. Prices were unchanged and firm. Export inquiry was still active, while business was limited owing to high premiums asked for resale material. Production of sodium bichromate and chromate totaled 11,321 short tons in April compared with 12,271 tons in March and 7,452 tons during April last year, according to the Census Bureau.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Firm conditions prevailed in this market. Supplies were still scarce as consumers continue to take the bulk of the output to build inventories.

Sulphonated Oils—Consuming demand has slackened. Demand of late was confined to small lots for actual needs. Prices were more or less nominal depending upon quantity and seller.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Consuming demand for dried soluble blood exceeded the output. Supplies were scarce and firm at unchanged quotations. Albumin blood was in steady request for prompt delivery. Prices also were unchanged and steady.

Corn Dextrin—While new business was reported spotty, a good volume was absorbed against former orders. Prices were steady for all grades.

Corn Starch—Trading was light and spotty, though a fair movement was noted against current orders. Prices were unchanged and firm. Visible corn supply declined 3,158,000 bushels to 38,726,000 bushels for the week ended June 29, compared with 40,068,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—High cost of eggs kept this market steady, despite the lack of active demand. Buyers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Edible flake was unchanged at $2.07 to $2.09 per pound and powdered, at $2.11 to $2.13, depending upon quantity. Technical was in limited supply and maintained at $1.08 per pound, for small lots for spot delivery. Production of liquid eggs during May totaled 86,517,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 31 percent less than produced during May last year and 28 percent less than the 1945-49 average production for the month. Dried egg production totaled 3,235,000 pounds compared with 19,078,000 pounds during May last year. Production consisted of 2,136,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 376,000 pounds of dried albumen and 723,000 pounds of dried yolk.

Egg Yolk—This market remained steady at the recent advance. Demand was moderate, chiefly for actual requirements. Prices were maintained at $1.31 to $1.34 per pound, on spot, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Buying interest was reported quiet. The market, however, remained on a steady basis. The paper trade continued to take sizable quantities against contracts, while demand from textile and other users has slackened materially. Starch was offered at 5¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. Maine, and 5½c., f.o.b. Idaho mills. Demand for spot stocks was light. Prices were unchanged at 7¾c. to 8½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Sago Flour—Demand was slow. Market continued unsettled, with the weakness at primary sources. Unrefined shipments were inactive and quoted nominally at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Interest in spot stocks also was quiet. Unrefined was quoted at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity, and refined, 8¾c. to 9¼c.

Tapioca Flour—Business was reported limited to small quantities for spot delivery. Inquiry for replacements from abroad continued slow. Brazilian high grade was unchanged at 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity; medium, 7½c. to 7¾c., and low, 6¾c. to 7c.

Tanning Materials

There was no improvement in the slow demand for leather last week and little is expected until the end of the summer vacation period, which started July 2, and will terminate at the end of the second or third week of the month, depending upon the tannery. Smaller tanners will shut down for at least three weeks, due to slow business. Increased supply of calf skins weakened quotations, but trading was not improved at the lower levels, which dropped below ceilings.

Chestnut Extract—Tight supply condition continued to keep the market strong. Demand has slackened, due to usual summer shutdown in tanning operations and to reduced hide allocations. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Cutch—Market remained strong under an active inquiry and scarcity of offerings. Shipments were maintained at 7½c. per pound, exdock, with the price trend upward.

Mangrove Bark—Tanners showed little interest in replacements. Prices of shipments were unchanged and well held. Small lots of African bark, 38 percent tannin for shipment were quoted at $83 per short ton, exdock. Colombia and Ecuadorian bark was unchanged at $58 to $59 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Consuming inquiry continued slow. Offers for shipment were unchanged and maintained at current levels. J 1's were quoted at $61 to $63 per ton, exdock, and R 1's at $62, same basis. Crushed J 1's ranged from $82 to $85 per ton, exdock.

Quebracho Extract—Limited offers for shipment still affected business. Tanners' interest in replacements was less active for prompt shipment. Primary market was firm and unchanged. Solid ordinary was quoted at 10 5/16c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, and clarified at 11c., same basis.

Wattle—This market remained strong, due to the lack of offers of bark and extract for shipment. Consuming inquiry was not as active as several weeks ago, but moderate offerings would have been snapped up. Prices were entirely nominal. Fair average bark ranged from $98 to $101 per ton, exdock, and merchanable at $94 to $96, same basis. Extract was firm at 10¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The anticipated price revisions in the chemical industry did not materialize this week due to the issuance by the OPS of supplemental overriding regulation 13, which holds CPR 22 in abeyance for the month of July for those who did not file under it by June 14 (see page 3).

Both cocoa butter and menthol registered price movements. The former was dropped 5 cents per pound as a reflection of a weakening commodity market; the latter declined 75 cents per pound. Spray processed nonfat milk solids was advanced ¼ cent per pound in a strengthening market. As a result of increased cost of copper, the USP grade of copper sulphate was advanced 1.3 cents per pound. Polyoxyethylene sorbitan stearates were reduced 1c. per pound, sorbitan stearates being dropped 2c. per pound.

The alcohol picture has shown quite a bit of improvement, in contrast to a few months ago. Supplies were in good shape, although the high cost of fermentation raw materials was expected to preclude any price revisions for the immediate future.

Glycerin, too, was said to be in a greatly improved position. Demand had eased perceptibly from civilian sources of consumption but the need for glycerin in the manufacture of rocket fuels and munitions was largely unchanged in its magnitude. Although many of the large volume chemicals, esters and ketones, have achieved easier positions in regard to supply, for maldehyde and its derivatives, such as the pentaerythritols, were still said to be very tight. The enormous government orders for alkyd resin materials has laid a particularly heavy demand on available supplies of the pentaerythritols. Also, from civilian sources of consumption, the demand for these materials continued at a high rate.

The antibiotics, streptomycin and penicillin, continued in very strong demand, the export call being especially heavy. The salicylates, due to the continuing phenol shortage, remained in tight supply.

Alcohol—The price pattern remained unchanged from levels which have prevailed in the industry since December, although there was reported in some quarters an adjustment of schedules downward by at least one producer. The change, however, was within the previously quoted range of 89c. to 91½c. per gallon for pure, as represented by the price schedules of other producers. The high cost of fermentation raw materials was felt likely to keep the price high on fermentation alcohol for the balance of the year.

As yet the strike in the plants of a major alcohol producer remained unsettled. This had not, as yet, too adversely affected the alcohol supply position because the market over recent weeks had been slowing up noticeably.

Butyl Lactate—This ester remained in very tight supply this week as has been the case for some time. Demand was at high levels and no significant alteration in the situation was expected in the foreseeable future.

Castor Oil—In continuation of the trend of recent weeks, the market was quiet last week. Demand was virtually nil and no offerings of beans were reported.

Imports of beans at New York and Philadelphia totaled 1,861,950 pounds compared with the 250,000 pounds in the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at the same ports amounted to 1,679 tons and 201 drums, weight unspecified. No oil was brought in the corresponding week of last year.

Total imports of beans at these ports from January 1 to July 6, 1951 amounted to 104,708,000 pounds as compared with the 120,527,850 pounds in the corresponding period in 1950. Imports of oil from January 1 to July 6 totaled 8,915 tons, 2,043,968 kilos and 20,909 drums, weight unspecified, as compared with the 6,697 tons, 1,017,220 kilos and 333 drums, weight unspecified, in 1950.

Cerium Oxalate—NF Material was being made by only about one major producer, other producers having stopped manufacture because of the inability to get acid of sufficiently high purity for its manufacture, at a price which the market would support on the oxalate. It is a relatively small volume item, at best, and it was not regarded as an interesting production item under present adverse raw material conditions. The price was firm at $1.05 to $1.07 per pound.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Copper sulphate, USP, 1.3c. per lb.
Milk powder, skimmed, spray process, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cocoa butter, 5c. per lb.
Menthol, 75c. per lb.
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, 1c. per lb.
Tristearate, 1c. per lb.
Sorbitan monostearate, 2c. per lb.
tristearate, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 7, 1950
262.9	265.2	265.9	255.8	253.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cerium Salts—Some quarters were quoting higher prices on the hydrate and the optical grade of oxide, while others held prices unchanged at former levels, being stuck with low ceiling prices, relief from which was being sought. Accordingly, the price schedule on cerium hydrate ranged from $1.44 to $1.60 per pound for various quantities.

Optical grade cerium oxide was quoted in some quarters at $1.75 per pound for 500 pound lots, while in others $1.90 per pound was quoted on ton lots. Fifty pounds or more was listed in certain quarters at $1.95 per pound while others asked $2.25 for 100 pound lots. Accordingly, there was a wide spread in the market between different producers, for any given quantity, and the seeming inequities were, in part, tied up with price controls.

Cetyl Alcohol—The demand for this item was good as it has been in recent weeks. Supplies were said to be adequate and were expected to remain in this position. The latest quotations on the NF material ranged from 75c. to 95c. per pound for 140 pounds or more.

Cocoa Butter—Reflecting a weakening market in beans, cocoa butter was dropped 5c. per pound last week, following the preceding week's drop of 3c. The new price of 65½c. per pound was expected to stimulate consumer interest, it was said, and represented a decline of 8½c. per pound in the past month.

Demand continued slow on a market characterized by a superabundance of cocoa butter. The coming month of August was expected to signal the reactivation of consumer demand for this item as confectionary manufacturers step up production for the fall.

Copper Sulphate—CP and USP material advanced 1.3c. per pound last week as a reflection of the adverse conditions, generally, in the copper sulphate market. The serious blight in virtually all potato growing sections of the country put on an extra heavy burden on copper sulphate producers, who were faced, at the same time, with increased metal costs. This necessitated the upward price adjustments on all grades, the CP being quoted hardwood and beechwood creosote continued in fair demand with supplies adeby producers at 16c. per pound.

Creosote—Never a large volume item, quate for existing requirements. There was little expectation of any perceptible change in this situation in the near future.

Formaldehyde—Despite expansion and reactivation of facilities to produce more formaldehyde, supplies of this material continued to be quite tight in continuation of the trend of recent months. Demand remained quite strong, the usage of this aldehyde in the production of the pentaerythritols, hexamethylenetetramine and in resin formulations accounting for most of the current output.

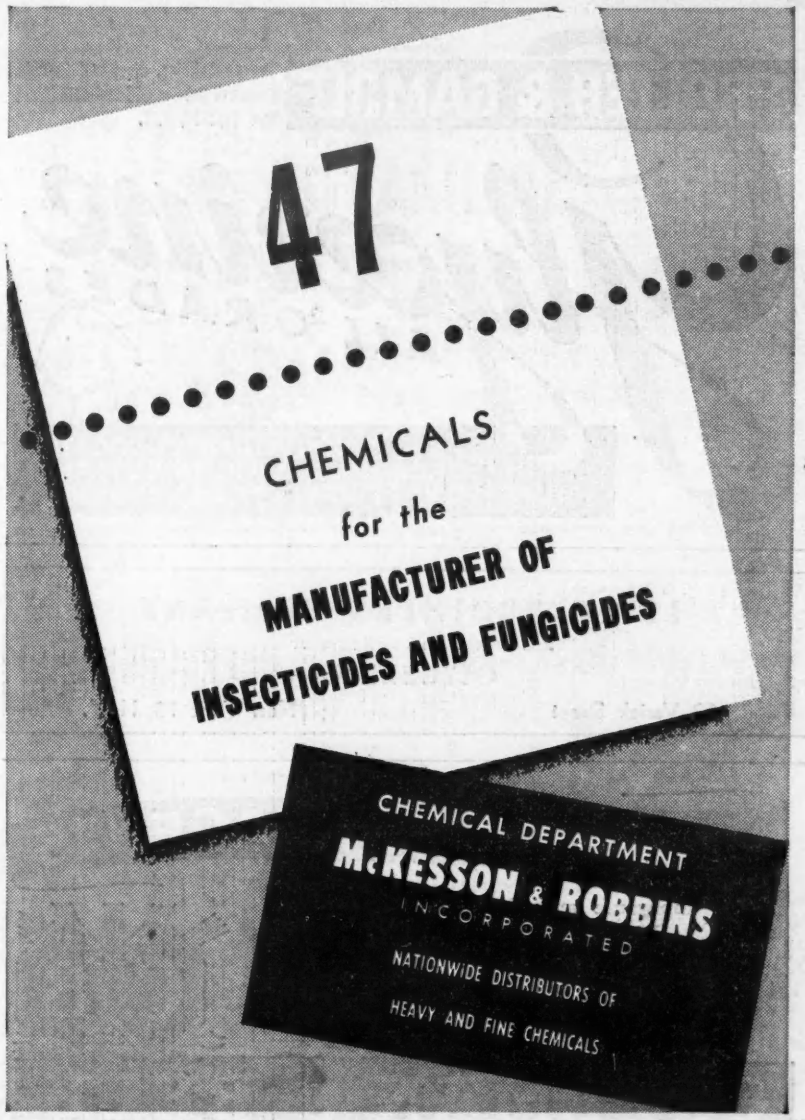
While there has been easing in demand which could not be said to be more than trifling, the outlook for the future was one of a continued dearth of supply.

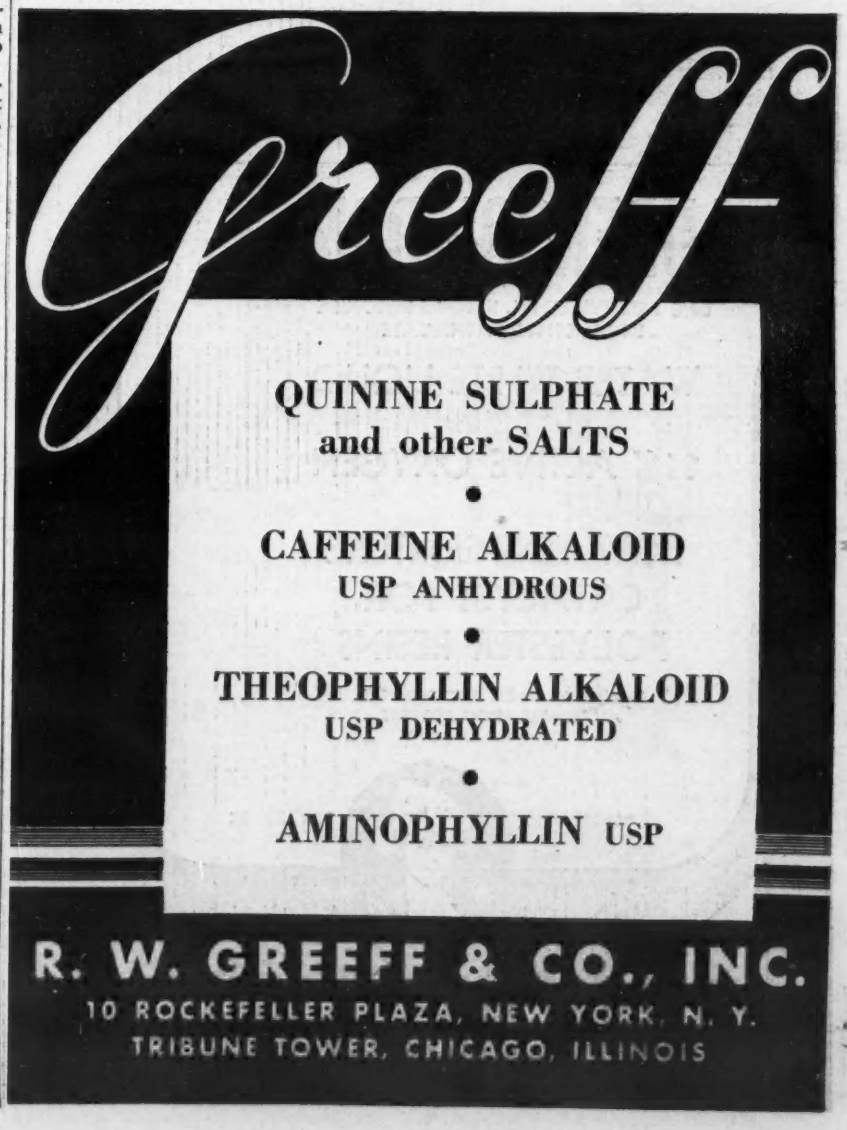
Glycerin—Contrasted with the tight position of this versatile polyhydric alcohol a few months ago, glycerin continued in good supply. The demand had slackened somewhat, which was partially ascribed to lessened requirements, although it was felt that the psychological effect due to the government's statement in May that glycerin was not expected to be limited or allocated in the future was in some measure responsible for the easing.

At present, in contrast to the feverish production schedules of a short time ago, some manufacturers have cut back production of glycerin. As soap sales have fallen off from those of months ago and large inventories have been built up, a curtailment in soap manufacture has been effected and concurrently, a curtailment of glycerin.

The armed forces have maintained a

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4





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steady demand for glycerin for use in rocket fuels and munitions and despite the fact that cessation of fighting in Korea was imminent, expectations were for a continued demand from this quarter in the future.

Menthol—The market for naturally produced menthol continued in the doldrums. Large inventories in the hands of major consumers, importers and dealers have resulted in the virtual absence of any demand. Prices have slumped almost daily and the net drop in price from last week amounted to 75c. per pound.

Business was reportedly done at $10.95 per pound for menthol of Brazilian origin, the quotations for this material running up to $11.25. Japanese and Chinese material was offered at prices ranging from $11.60 to $11.85.

Synthetically produced menthol was in good demand with supplies tight. Prices for this material were quoted at a spread from $8.10 to $8.60.

Methyl Salicylate—Demand continued good for this important drug material while supplies remained tight. Resulting from the shortage of phenol, salicylic acid and its homologues continued tight. The possibility of any significant improvement in supply was dim.

Milk Powder—In a steady market, spray processed nonfat dry milk solids was upped ¼c. per pound in carlots. The resultant price ranged from 15¼c. to 17¾c. per pound. Supplies of spray material continued ample for fair demand. Roller process remained unchanged, supplies of this item being light against a steady demand.

The market in spray dried whole milk was steady with stocks adequate but not excessive. There was very little imported material available and new offerings were all at higher prices. As usual, no prices were available on roller process whole milk, wholesale sales being too few to establish any sort of a price pattern.

USDA purchases of spray process skimmed milk totaled 1,577,635 pounds for the week ended June 28. Sales of either spray or roller processed skimmed milk were nil in the same period.

United States Department of Agriculture Standards for grades of nonfat dry milk solids have been adopted to become effective July 8, 1951. These standards supersede the tentative standards approved May 14, 1943.

Dry milk producers have informed OPS officials that the major problem confronting the industry at this time is a shortage of fluid milk. They suggested decontrol of dry skim milk until such a time as milk and butterfat reach price levels equal to the legal minima prescribed in the Act. If this was not to be considered advisable, a dollar and cents price order should be prepared covering products of their industry, ironing out GCPR inequities, they said.

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced that, among other commodities, 10,000,000 pounds of skimmed milk was available for sale to domestic consumers during the month of July.

Included in the inventory of the CCC as of May 31, 1951 were 67,132,955 pounds of dried milk which had been purchased at a cost of $9,031,754. Sales of nonfat dry milk solids for domestic use during the period January 1 through June 22, 1951 totaled 26,565,469 pounds. In the same period, sales from the export list, of this commodity, totaled 5,903,962 pounds.

Penicillin—The demand for this important anti-biotic continued at the same strong levels which have prevailed over recent months. Supplies were in a tight position, the demand from both domestic and foreign sources keeping manufacturers going at peak production.

The war in Korea, consumer needs at home and the demands from Europe and other parts of the world all have combined to create a demand in excess of current production.

Pentaerythritol—Demand for this polyhydric alcohol continued at the same strong levels which have characterized this market for the past several months. Supplies remained in a very tight position, the heavy demand and the omnipresent shortage of formaldehyde, which is essential in the synthesis of this organic, being responsible.

Heavy government contracts and DO rated orders were expected to maintain a steady strain on supplies of this material, in the future. The usage of pentaerythritol in the formulation of alkyd resins has been widely accelerated in recent years and continued research in this field was expected to provide additional uses for this material.

Polyoxyethylene Stearates—Both polyoxyethylene monostearate and polyoxythylene tristearate were reduced 1c. per pound effective July 2. Under the new price schedule both products were quoted 44c. per pound in lots of 20,000 pounds

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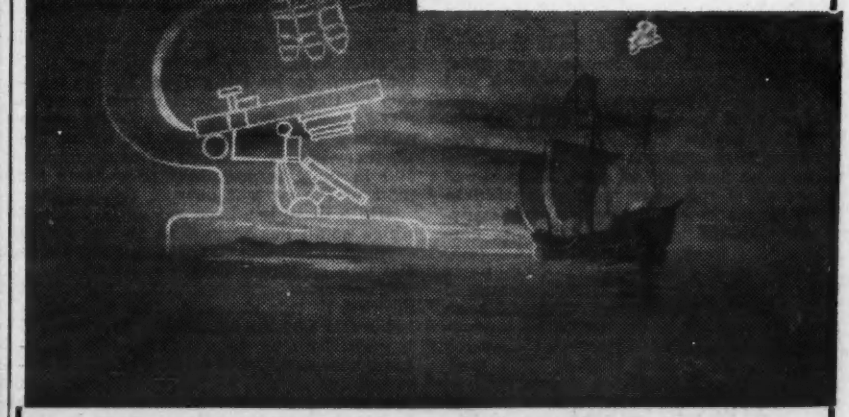
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or more, 46c. in 10,000 to 20,000 pound lots, and smaller quantities varied from 49c. to 51c. per pound.

Sorbitan Stearates—As of July 2 both sorbitan monstearate and sorbitan tristearate were reduced in price 2c. per pound. This was in line with price movements recently in stearates generally, by reason of the downward trend in stearic acid. Under the new price schedule lots of 20,000 pounds or more were quoted at 33c. on the monostearate and 34c. on the tristearate. Lesser quantities were priced correspondingly higher under the same differentials that existed before.

Sugar—Primary distribution for the week ended June 23, 1951 totaled 235,400 short tons, raw value, compared to the 185,786 tons, same basis, during the corresponding week of last year.

Total distribution for civilian and military use from January 1 to date amounted to 3,878,974 tons compared to the 3,529,926 pounds distributed during the corresponding period in 1950.

Ross Elected President Of Gair Company Canada

Robert Gair Company, manufacturer of folding cartons, paperboard and shipping containers, New York, has announced the election of David H. Ross as president and general manager of Gair Company Canada Limited, Toronto, Canada, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Gair company. Mr. Ross was previously a vice-president as well as a director of Gair Canada.

Gair also announced the appointment of three men from within the Canadian company, and who have lengthy service records, as officers of that company.

W. George Cowan was elected vice-president, a director, and assistant to the president. He had previously been manager of the folding carton and container divisions. Alpine L. Mitchell has been made vice-president in charge of sales for all divisions, and a director of the company. He was appointed general sales manager in 1930 and has been with Gair Canada and its predecessor companies for over twenty-five years. J. Stanley Babbitt has been made a director and designated vice-president in charge of Montreal operations. In addition, he is president and general manager of Premier Paper Box Limited of Montreal, a wholly owned subsidiary of Gair Canada.

Canadian Exports: April

Exports of various products from Canada in April, as compared with April, 1950, and the first four months of 1951, have been reported as follows:—

	April 1951	April 1950	Jan.-Apr. 1951
Abrasives, artificial, crude	$1,642,000	$1,155,000	$6,950,000
Acids	564,000	173,000	1,814,000
Asbestos and products	7,791,000	4,258,000	26,860,000
Calcium compounds	260,000	97,000	862,000
Chemical products, other	5,145,000	2,702,000	17,282,000
Copper and products	9,314,000	5,393,000	26,846,000
Fertilizers	2,738,000	3,204,000	11,191,000
Lead and products	3,217,000	1,248,000	13,381,000
Medicinal preparations	302,000	227,000	1,499,000
Nickel	11,218,000	7,213,000	41,372,000
Paints and varnishes	631,000	188,000	1,794,000
Petroleum and products	113,000	29,000	235,000
Soda and sodium compounds	849,000	363,000	3,157,000
Vegetable fats and oils	203,000	288,000	586,000
Zinc and products	4,982,000	3,053,000	20,417,000

Lab Glassware Cleaner Developed

Chemical Manufacturing & Distributing Company has developed a new cleaning compound for use on beakers, test tubes, graduates and other laboratory glass equipment. Called "Lab-Kleen Concentrate," the product is a combination employing a new type sequestering detergent containing complex polyphosphates, it is said to possess great penetrating qualities, to rinse freely, to be practically neutral and yet sufficiently alkaline to prevent rancidity. For full information, write to Chemical Manufacturing & Distributing Company, Sixth and Bushkill drive, Easton, Pa.

Trade Briefs

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has elected Frederick C. Crawford, president of Thompson Products, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, to its board of directors.

Maynard C. Wheeler, vice-president in charge of production of Commercial Solvents Corporation, has received an honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering from Purdue University.

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, is distributing a booklet entitled "Second Symposium: The Clinical Problems of Advancing Years," to 125,000 physicians across the country.

SKF Licensed Under Danish Patent Application

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, has concluded an agreement with Lovens Kemiske Fabrik, of Copenhagen, Denmark, whereby SKF has become the exclusive US licensee under a patent application, and such patents as may be issued out of it, on a new series of penicillin derivatives. The Philadelphia firm is now carrying on medical research on these derivatives, including the diethylaminoethyl ester recently marketed in England and in Denmark.

Wigton-Abbott to Build Laboratory For Wallerstein on Staten Island

The Wallerstein Company has awarded Wigton-Abbott Corporation, Plainfield, N. J., a contract for the construction of a one-story, reinforced concrete laboratory building at its plant at 125 Lake avenue, Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y. Measuring 140 by 70 feet and designed to permit construction of an additional two stories at a future date, the new structure will have two-thirds of its space devoted to general laboratory purposes and the other one-third divided into storage and special process rooms.

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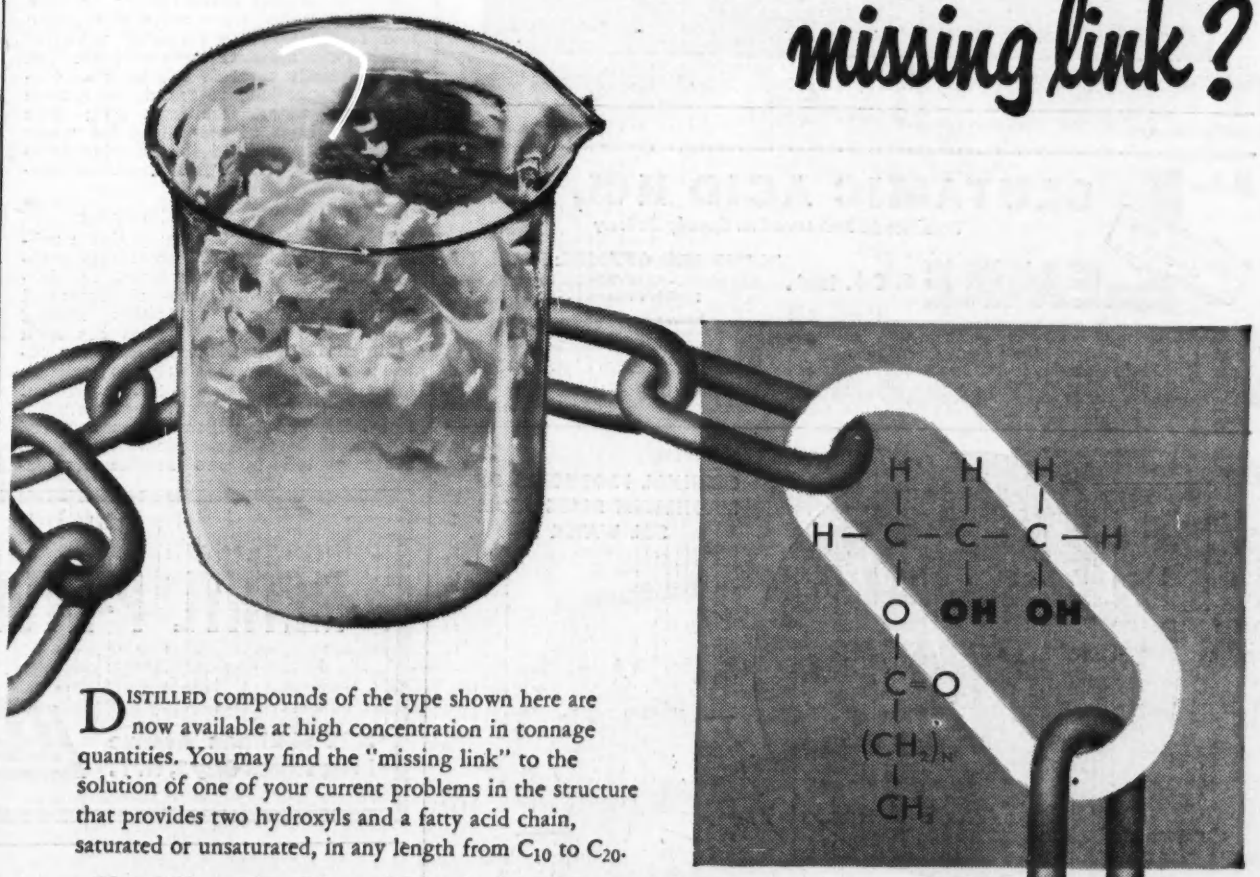

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Mellon Institute Reports on '50 Activities

—Continued from page 7

term toxicity studies on commercial substances to determine potential health hazards for both workers and users.

Air Pollution Abatement

Close cooperation with the Air Pollution and Smoke Prevention Association of America was effected during the early months of 1951, when the association, a forty-four-year-old organization devoted to cleaning city air of various types of pollution, moved its offices from Chicago to Pittsburgh, where they were housed in Mellon Institute. An institute fellow was selected to serve as executive secretary in a reactivation program undertaken by the association, which, under the new arrangement, can exchange information with Mellon Institute and draw upon its facilities to further a cause in which the institute has been actively interested since 1911.

The fellowship on mine-acid control has been persevering in its attempts to determine the pattern of acid delivery from coal mines, especially from free-flowing abandoned drift mines. The pattern repeats itself on a seasonal basis, the amount of acid delivered at any one time being a function of the flow. The effect of the acid discharge into a clean mountain stream appears to be constant, irrespective of the amount entering. Thus far the sealing of drift mines has not in general resulted in continued decrease in the amount of acid delivered.

Studies of the neutralization of acid coal-mine drainage completed during the year resulted in the following principal conclusions: although such drainage can be chemically treated, this is not economically practical; water entering a mine is ground water, free from acid; The only sure hope of preventing the water from picking up acid in the mine is to divert entirely and this is manifestly impossible.

Synthetic Rubber Properties

The large fellowship on synthetic rubber properties is conducting extensive researches into the fundamental relationships between the molecular structure and physical behavior of elastomers. During the past year, much progress has been achieved both in the techniques for determining molecular structures and in procedures for satisfying the physical properties. The investigation of the physical behavior of polymers has centered around their dynamic properties, which are measured by two instruments developed in the Institute. The systematic study of a number of synthetic materials of the GR-S type is expected to form the core of the program for some time to come.

Stemming from groundwork laid by a fellowship during its fifteen years of operation, plant facilities have been constructed for the production of two organic compounds of bentonite. The year saw wide acceptance of these "Bentones" in varied fields, particularly in nonmelting greases, and many new products incorporating these compounds have appeared on the market.

Among the eldest and best-known fellowships is the one on heat insulation and roofing, which has recently helped materially in evolving technical information on a new magnesia insulation now being manufactured in a modern new plant. The fellowship has also assisted in the development of a new high-temperature insulating material.

The scientists engaged in sulphur research have been studying new sources of sulphur, and have advanced the recovery and utilization of sulphur from various sources, especially from petroleum refinery gases.

Waste Pickle Liquor

Another group of research workers, engrossed in studies of methods for utilizing or disposing of waste pickle liquor, has investigated the recovery of manganese from low-grade ores with this liquor and has set forth reaction data useful in designing commercial operation of the process. A preliminary study of the activation of certain clays with waste pickle liquor has indicated that agents for decolorizing oils can be prepared. A technically sound process has been developed for producing ferrous ammonium sulphate from pickle liquor and ferrous sulphate has been applied with promising results in treating wool-scouring wastes.

A group of fellowships is devoted to basic research in byproduct coke technology. New methods of analysis have been developed. A process has been found for utilizing low-grade benzene in the manufacture of styrene. Advancement has been accomplished in evolving a process for the removal of small quantities of phenol in factory effluents. Many new compounds have been synthesized and uses for them are being sought. Processes have been developed that are now being used in the commercial manufacture of various types of polystyrene for molding purposes. Various derivatives of polystyrene have been

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prepared that show promise of application in textile processing. Other fellowships in this domain are investigating tars and pitches for the improvement of protective coatings and other formulations. The refining of light oil from coke plants has been advanced.

Sugar-Refining Adsorbents

Comprehensive fundamental study of the activity of granular sugar-refining adsorbents in service has been pursued by another fellowship. "Synthad," an adsorbent evolved by the fellowship, has been shown to retain its active service more tenaciously than does bone char. A plant for "Synthad" production is in operation and commercial quantities of this synthetic adsorbent are now in use in several large cane-sugar refineries. The same fellowship has succeeded in greatly extending the shelf-life and pot-life of a new synthetic waterproof adhesive, "Methodad."

A large fellowship is devoted to researches on expanding the industrial potential of the refined components and chemical derivatives of corn. Zein, obtained from the protein portion of corn, has been found to be of value in printing inks, adhesives and coatings. An experimental slasher for warp-sizing research, acquired recently, will enrich the knowledge of corn products in the textile field. With this outstanding tool of investigation, yarns of any commercially available natural or synthetic fiber can be processed.

The principal project of the soybean fellowship has yielded an apparently novel method for the production of a soybean protein that offers promise of utility in new fields.

Work on Insecticides

The institute's fellowship on insecticides, which was started in 1917, has had a creative career. The new insecticides announced previously are increasing in kinds and uses, especially in applications against insects harmful to truck crops. New control of insects destructive to grains is being brought about by the employment of protectants containing "Pyrenone," one of these insecticides.

As formerly, fellowships of the institute have been very active in all branches of textile chemistry and technology. One of these fellowships has succeeded in increasing the heat resistance of wool and has devised a leachproof mildew-resistant treatment for woolen fabrics.

On the fellowship pertaining to protected metals the development of the "Stypol" resins, a series of liquid thermosetting materials, has been advanced vigorously. Progress has been made in studies of their applications as coating agents for various protected metal building sheets. One of the "Stypols" is being used successfully for incasing ordnance electronic systems; another "Stypol" has been contrived to meet the increasing need for a protective coating for transformers and coils that will guard against moisture and shock. The demand for the "Stypols" has brought the decision to erect facilities for their large-scale production.

New Products Developed

In response to requests brought on by the war, 130 new products were made accessible in research quantities by a large fellowship of the institute. They can be used in plasticizers, stabilizers, dyestuff intermediates, lubricants, pharmaceuticals, and the like. Requests for technical assistance in making consumer products have been equally numerous. They have covered polishes, fluids for fire extinguishers, detergents, and cosmetics. The supply of odor-producing ingredients of soap has become a major problem. Many low-cost synthetics have been suggested, and the task now remains to obtain from them the ultimate odor value through laboratory procedures.

Other researches have been directed toward making paint better, improving hydraulic brake fluid coatings for closures and appliance finishes, retention of gloss on automobile metals decorations, and sturdy wire enamel.

Broad and quite productive projects are being carried on by the fellowships pertaining to synthetic resin intermediates, protective coatings, floor and wall coverings, and the silicones. New products are continually coming from silicone (organosilicon) investigation, which also finds valuable uses for the derivatives.

Petroleum Research

The big fellowship on petroleum has added importantly to its gratifying history, marked since 1911 by many valuable basic investigations and numerous important contributions to the literature. Distillation, rectifying column performance and gas separation have been the subjects of papers. Improvements have been made in petroleum-wax evaluation. Underway are studies of the solubility of gases in such waxes. Progress has been made in researches on sulphur compounds in certain crude oils. Several studies are being pursued on the deterioration of lubricating oils by oxidation.

Specialists in catalysts have made forward strides in researches on the metallic catalysts used in synthesizing hydrocarbons from carbon monoxide and hydrogen. Other projects in the realm of petroleum pertain to the development and improvement of methods for finding petroleum and to the interrelation of fuels, lubricants and operating conditions in engines.

On another fellowship in the province of hydrocarbon chemistry there has been incepted research on the mechanism involved in the decoloroization of petroleum oils by percolation through adsorbents. This fellowship has been successful in its efforts to improve existing techniques for testing the sterility of petrolatum gauze dressings.

Sizing of Paper

Researches on paper have been proceeding in the institute. During 1950-51, studies of the effects of various "size additives" have been carried forward. It has been found that some of these materials are very effective in wood-pulp papers, but that similar results do not necessarily follow in rag papers. The sizing problem encountered in mills making paper from cotton rags is that of not only obtaining rosin-sizing efficiency comparable to that had in wood-pulp papers but also sizing of greater uniformity. The elaborate laboratory equipment and methods for making hand sheets have been redesigned so that mill conditions can be more nearly duplicated.

New projects under study, not mentioned previously, include oats byproducts, matches, metal specialties, synthetic fibers for paint brushes, and special types of protection for steel.

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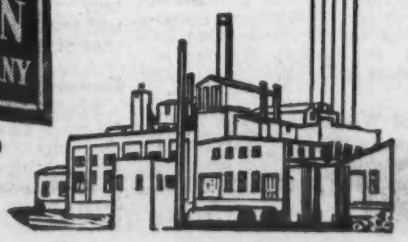

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Robins Names Dr. Bond Clinical Research Head

A. H. Robins Company, Richmond, Va., has appointed Dr. William R. Bond director of clinical research. Dr. Bond is a special lecturer in physiology at the Medical College of Virginia and, from 1929 to 1934, he was professor of physiology and associate professor of pharmacology at the same institution. He was engaged in medical research for the Schering Corporation from 1938 to 1946, and, more recently, served as medical director of Charles C. Haskell & Co.

Polak's Frutal Works to Close

Polak's Frutal Works, Middletown, N. Y., will close its plant for vacation during the period July 21 to August 5, inclusive.

Obituaries

Arthur A. Garrabrant

Arthur A. Garrabrant, vice-president and general manager of foreign sales for the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, died July 1 while enroute from Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro and was buried at sea. He was sixty-one years old.

Mr. Garrabrant started with Atlantic in 1916 and was made a vice-president in 1937. In 1941 he was elected to the board and two years later became general manager of foreign sales.

Edward J. Gleason

Edward J. Gleason, vice-president of Hummel Chemical Company, New York, died July 1 at his home in Malverne, L. I. He was fifty-nine years of age.

Mr. Gleason had been with Hummel for twelve years, holding down the vice-presidency during all of that time. He previously served as sales manager for Charles Hardy, Inc., New York, for seventeen years.

Prof. John T. Buchholz of the University of Illinois, former president of the Botanical Society of America, died in Champaign, Ill., July 1. He was sixty-two years old.

Clarence C. Buckwalter, owner of the Buckwalter pharmacists' manufacturing and wholesale supply plant in Reading, Pa., died there July 5. His age was fifty-five.

Philip W. Carter, director of the Carter Ink Company, died June 27 in Boston, Mass. He was sixty-four. Mr. Carter had been associated with the ink firm, founded by his father in 1853, since 1910.

Walter J. Flory, secretary and director of the Brush Laboratories Company and the Brush Development Company, died July 3 in Cleveland, Ohio. He was seventy-one years old.

Daniel A. Newman, an expert in the processing of sulphuric acid, died June 30 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was seventy-five years old. After forty-four years of service with the old Grasselli Chemical Company and its successor, the Grasselli chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., both in Elizabeth, Mr. Newman retired in 1941.

Archibald O. Van Ness, retired regional sales representative of the National Drug Company, Philadelphia, died July 4 in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. He was eighty.

Clarence P. Wynne, president of the Munyon Remedy Company, Scranton, Pa., died in that city June 30. He was seventy-four years old. Mr. Wynne joined the patent medicine firm in 1918 as vice-president and was elected president in 1922.

Spencer Market Researcher

Robert W. Schramm has been appointed manager of the market research section of Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo. He will report to G. V. Taylor, director of the sales development department. Mr. Schramm left Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation to join Spencer in 1949 as a market analyst. Later he was named market analyst in charge of industrial chemicals.

MCA Awards '50 Safety Certificates to 159 Plants

Certificates of achievement for perfect safety records over the past year have been awarded by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association to 159 US chemical plants, it was announced last week by Charles S. Munson, chairman of the association's board of directors.

This is the first time the awards have been made. They will hereafter be presented annually by the association to member company plants that have worked the calendar year without a reportable lost-time or disabling injury. Companies and number of plants receiving certificates based on their 1950 records are as follows:—

American Cyanamid Company	22
Commercial Solvents Corporation	2
Celanese Corporation of America	2
Corn Products Refining Company	1
Davison Chemical Corporation	17
Dow Chemical Company	2
E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. and subsidiaries	59
B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company	1
Harshaw Chemical Company	9
Koppers Company and subsidiaries	10
Merck & Co.	1
Monsanto Chemical Company	5
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company	1
F. S. Royster Guano Company	3
Spencer Chemical Company	1
Stauffer Chemical Company and subsidiaries	6
Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation	4
U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.	4
Victor Chemical Works	1
Visking Corporation	3
Westvaco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation	4
Total	159

ACTH Standard Assigned Potency Factor by USP

A provisional potency factor of 0.120 international ACTH units per twenty milligrams of tablet has been assigned to the provisional USP corticotropin reference standard by the United States Pharmacopeia. The action was taken following a recommendation by the USP study panel on the assay of corticotropin, which has been reviewing several extensive assay reports comparing the provisional USP corticotropin reference standard with the international ACTH standard.

The assignment of the factor now makes it possible for all US manufacturers of corticotropin to release their products on a uniform basis. This will relieve the confusion which has grown up because heretofore each manufacturer has established his own house standard and his own unit of potency. Furthermore, physicians have not been able to get any conversion factor for relating the products of one manufacturer with that of another.

The standard will shortly be available on the same basis as all other USP reference standards. Orders should be addressed to USP Reference Standards, 46 Park avenue, New York 16. The price will be $3 per vial of twenty-five tablets, each tablet being sufficient for one entire assay.

Schenley Names Kelly to Ad Post

John H. Kelly, formerly executive vice-president and a director of the Emerson Drug Company, has been appointed an executive assistant to the advertising director of Schenley Distillers, Inc. Mr. Kelly will be assigned to special advertising and sales promotion projects.

Packaging Inst. Distributing Proposed Test Procedures

Two new proposed test procedures have been distributed to members of the Packaging Institute for trial and criticism, according to Dr. John C. Bird of Lederle Laboratories Division, chairman of the institute's drug and pharmaceutical committee. These procedures, the first to have originated within the Packaging Institute, are standardized testing procedures for liners in screw cap closures.

"PI Closures 1P-51" is a proposed test for water vapor transmission in lining materials for screw caps. "PI Closures 2P-51" is a proposed test for determining compatability of a screw cap liner with a specific product. After approximately one year of trial, the criticisms will be reviewed by the drug and pharmaceutical committee of the Packaging Institute, after which the proposed test will either be revised and retested, or else reproduced by letterpress and issued as tentative test procedures.

Copies of these two proposed test procedures may be purchased from Packaging Institute, 342 Madison avenue, New York 17, for 25 cents per procedure.

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appearance:	•white powder
sulphates:	•none
chlorides:	•none
heavy metals:	•20 ppm. max.

• Typical reactions of DIPHENYLACETIC ACID •

ESTERIFICATION
$(C_6H_5)_2CHCOOH + RCH_2Cl \xrightarrow{Na} (C_6H_5)_2CHCOOCH_2R + HCl$
Alkyl chloride → Alkyl diphenylacetate

HYDROGENATION
$(C_6H_5)_2CHCOOH + 6H_2 \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} (C_6H_{11})_2CHCOOH$
→ Dicyclohexylacetic acid

BROMINATION
$(C_6H_5)_2CHCOOH + Br_2 \longrightarrow (C_6H_5)_2CBrCOOH + HBr$
→ α-Bromo-diphenylacetic acid

CHLORINATION TO THE ACID CHLORINE
$(C_6H_5)_2CHCOOH + SOCl_2 \longrightarrow (C_6H_5)_2CHCOCl + SO_2 + HCl$
Thionyl chloride → Diphenylacetyl chloride

The acid chloride can be converted through the amide to diphenylacetonitrile

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ALOE—11 bxs, Geck Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
ALUMINUM CHLORIDE—35 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
Liverpool
SULPHATE—600 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Liverpool
AMBER OIL—1 dm, P Bruckman, Liverpool
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE—40 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Liverpool
35 bbls, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
CHLORIDE—250 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
AMINOACETIC ACID—17 dms, Rosenthal Bercow Co, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—81 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
ANILIN DYES—74 dms, L & H Organic Products Co, Gothenburg
340 dms, Hensel Bruckmann, Rotterdam
27 cns, Hensel Bruckmann, Rotterdam
63 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
36 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
68 dms, United Fruit Co, Rotterdam
21 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works Inc, Havre
31 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
36 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Glasgow
20 cks, Ciba Co, Havre
ANTIMONY ORE—512 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
423 bgs, Metal Transport Co, Arica
292 bgs, C Tennant & Sons, Antofagasta
ANTHRACENE—174 dms, American Union Transport Co, Rotterdam
ARABIC GUM—300 bgs, McKesson & Robins Inc, Liverpool
ARGOLS—180 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials Inc, Talcahuano
500 bgs, Stauffer Chemical Co, Naples
131 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Lisbon
750 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Catania
100 bgs, Venice
670 bgs, Naples
ARSENIC—40 bbls, Tampico
1,226 cks, Public National Bank & Trust Co, Sete
ASBESTOS FIBER—390 bgs, Phila National Bank, Durban
4,100 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Lourenco Marques
200 bgs, Commercial National Bank & Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
2,450 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
408 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Durban
BABASSU KERNELS—4,000 bgs, El Dorado Oil Works, Sao Luiz do Maranhao
326 tons, E F Drew, Sao Luiz do Maranhao
204 tons, First National Boston, Parnahiba
110 tons, Pacfic Vegetable Oil Co, Sao Luiz do Maranhao
BALSAM—2 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Salvador
BARIUM NITRATE—40 cs, Chase National Bank, Glasgow
TITANATE—1 bbl, L K Gulton, Antwerp
BEESWAX—55 bgs, Geck Trading Corp, Puerto Barrios
27 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Puerto Barrios
49 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Inc, Puerto Barrios
115 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Puna
100 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Lisbon
102 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Talcahuano
102 bgs, John P Eberhart, Talcahuano
52 bgs, John P Eberhart, Rotterdam
89 blks, R D Heins, Aden
178 blks, Hellenic Bank Trust Co, Djibouti
277 blks, Djibouti
38 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Port Au Prince
20 bgs, Duncan Fox, Talcahuano
17 bgs, Havana
60 bgs, L Luzzato Export Co, Tangier
49 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Puerto Plata
258 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Porto Alegre
168 bgs, Ernst Roth & Co, Porto Alegre
23 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
20 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
BERGAMOT OIL—10 cs, National City Bank, Messina
BILE, OX—1 bbl, LoCurto & Funk, Glasgow
1 dm, Bernhard Preyer, Rotterdam
BONE—221 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Santos
297 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
65 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Rio Grande
145 bgs, Buenos Aires
5,000 bgs, Kind & Knox, Calcutta
BRUCINE—10 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Glasgow
BUTTONLAC—155 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
176 bgs, Calcutta
200 bgs, H C Smith, Calcutta
CAMPHOR—100 cs, H A Gogarty, Keelung
50 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, Keelung
370 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Keelung
50 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
OIL—4 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Keelung
43 dms, Ungerer & Co, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—500 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Catz American Seed Corp, Rotterdam
50 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—46 cs, P H Petry, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—277 bgs, D Levine, Salvador-Bahia
737 bgs, A V Brener & Co, Fortaleza
167 bgs, J H Schroeder, Fortaleza
84 bgs, Stromeyer & Arpe, Fortaleza
84 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
398 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Fortaleza
439 bgs, Wm Diehl, Fortaleza
50 bgs, Strohl & Pitch, Fortaleza
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112 bgs, Wm Diehl, Natal
56 bgs, Anglo American Hides Co, Fortaleza
56 bgs, A V Berner, Fortaleza
10 bgs, Hanstobeason, Rio de Janeiro
112 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products Co, Rio de Janeiro
625 bgs, Frank B Ross, Parnahaiba
1,013 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Parnahaiba
CASEIN—1,200 bgs, Borden Co, Montevideo
133 bgs, Industrial Raw Materials Corp, Antwerp
1,500 bgs, Champion Paper & Fibre Co, Rotterdam
1,800 bgs, Hamburg
CASSIA—173 bgs, Van Norden & Co, Hong Kong
100 bgs, First National Boston, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS—2,575 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Jacmel
350 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Salvador-Bahia
782 bgs, Chase National Bank, Barranquilla
2,538 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Maceio
1,300 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Recife
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101 tons, C Tennant Sons, Buenos Aires
310 tons, Woodward L Dickerson, Rio de Janeiro
430 tons, Recife
130 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Recife
163 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
100 dms, Baker Castor Oil Co, Paita
CELERY SEED—175 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
342 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Bombay
170 bgs, Becker Meyer Seed Co, Bombay
60 bgs, Marseilles
CERIUM CHLORIDE—193 dms, Santos
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHROMIC ACID—75 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—59 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Volkart Bros, Colombo
50 bls, L Furth, Colombo
CITRIC ACID—200 kgs, Leviant & Co, Rotterdam
CITRONELLA OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Cortes
35 dms, LoCurto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
16 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Puerto Barrios
29 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Puerto Barrios
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36 bgs, O G Innes, Manila
115 bgs, Almarco Trading Co, Manila
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100 dms, James E Fox & Co, Liverpool
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470 dms, Glasgow
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200 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
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200 dms, Sales & Chemical Corp, Liverpool
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240 bgs, Wm Allison & Co, Bombay
600 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
125 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Casablanca
223 bgs, H S Cramer, Casablança
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Casablanca
160 bgs, LoCurto & Funk, Alexandria
CUTTLEFISH BONE—225 cs, American Cuttlefish Bone Co, Istanbul
100 cs, Phila Seed Co, Istanbul
150 cs, Venice
DAMMAR GUM—74 cs, O G Innes, Kohsichang
100 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Kohsichang
DEXTRIN—600 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
15 bgs, Acoma Co, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
DILL SEED—160 bgs, Bombay
178 bgs, Wagner Bros Feed Corp, Bombay
DIVI DIVI—424 bgs, Taylor White Extracting Co, Cochin
1,060 bgs, Meeke & Co, Barranquilla
242 bgs, J S Young Co, Kingston
DOGWOOD BARK—70 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
FERTILIZER—23 bls, Antwerp
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
5 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—5,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Trondheim
FORMIC ACID—120 cbys, Public National Bank, Rotterdam
266 djns, Bluefries N Y Inc, Rotterdam
1,667 cbys, International Commodities Co, Genoa
134 cbys, M Mortati Co, Antwerp
FUEL OIL—103,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Aruba
104,702 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
100,424 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Aruba
70,068 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
92,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GALL, OX—8 cks, Buenos Aires
10 kgs, Tupman Thurlow, Havana
2 cks, Latinus Trading, Montevideo
GELATIN—300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
40 bbls, Riches-Nelson Inc, Antwerp
100 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
400 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
107 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
263 bgs, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Havre
400 bgs, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—3 cs, Credit Suisse, Alexandria
GINGER ROOT—563 bgs, G B Ollivant Ltd, Freetown
200 bgs, Superintendence Co, Freetown
52 bgs, A D Brown, Koshichang
133 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
54 cths, La Famosa Tropical Produce, Havana
7 bgs, Port au Prince
GLANDS—4 dms, A H Nicolaus, Buenos Aires
GLUE—100 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Rotterdam
STOCK—172 bls, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
153 bgs, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
44 bls, Darmstat Scott & Courtney, Buenos Aires
64 bls, John Grovers, Mollendo
GLYCERIN—7 cks, C J Schellings & Co, Hamburg
49 dms, C J Scheling, Rotterdam
4 dms, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—2,740 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Trondheim
914 bgs, Joseph Dixon Co, Colombo
GYPSUM—669 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
5,037 tons, National Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
2,685 tons, National Gypsum Co, Walton
10,343 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HENNA LEAVES—20 bls, Wm E Martin, Alexandria
HOOF MEAL—1,062 bgs, Credit N Y Agency, Buenos Aires
ILEMITE ORE—1,900 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Port Suettenham
IODINE—80 kgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—8 bgs, Wessel Duval, Cristobal
9 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Panama
IRON OXIDE—440 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Bremen
400 bgs, Liverpool
KAMALA POWDER—29 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, India
KARAYA GUM—134 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
LAUREL OIL—1 cs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
LEMON OIL—25 cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Messina
12 cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Puerto Barrios
10 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Puerto Barrios
LIME OIL—1 dm, George Uhe Co, Gonaives
LIVERMEAL—300 bgs, Wessel Duval, Montevideo
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—150 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
100 bgs, Charles Products Co, Genoa
577 bgs, Morningstar Nichol, Piraeus
100 bgs, First National Boston, Liverpool
469 bgs, First National Boston, Lisbon
256 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Lisbon
2,800 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
1,162 bgs, Genoa
MACE—67 cs, Catz American Co, Tandjong Priok
MAGNESITE—1,800 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—80 cks, Rotterdam
SULPHATE—400 bgs, LoCurto & Funk, Bremen
MANDARIN OIL—5 cs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Messina
MANGROVE BARK—495 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Balboa
MENTHOL—100 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Santos
350 cs, Brown, Williamson Tobacco Co, Santos
30 cs, Metallo Chemical Co, Santos
100 cs, Volkart Bros, Rio de Janeiro
METHYLENE CHLORIDE—200 dms, Hercules Powder Co, Rotterdam
88 dms, Hercules Powder Co, Bremen
MOLASSES—240,466 gals, Refined Syrups & Sugars Inc, Cardenas
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—80 dms, Rosenthal Bercow Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—3,325 bgs, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Hercules Powder Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHENIC ACID—152 tons, Stanco Inc, Aruba
NIGER SEED—134 bgs, Hinton & Co, Bombay
133 bgs, R T French, Bombay
NICKEL FORMATE—19 cks, American Firstoline Corp, Hamburg
SULPHATE—60 bgs, Hamburg
NUTMEGS—67 bgs, Catz American Co, Tandjong Priok
768 bgs, Internatio-Rotterdam, Djakarta
150 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Djakarta
OITICICA OIL—50 tons, Brown Oil & Chemical Corp, Fortaleza
83 tons, National City Bank of Cleveland, Fortaleza
125 tons, Fortaleza
ORCEINE—1 cs, Mercantile Import & Export, Marseille
OURICURY WAX—150 bgs, JW Hanson Co, Rio de Janeiro
63 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Salvador, Bahia
112 bgs, Strahl & Pitch, Salvador-Bahia
56 bgs, Smith & Nichols Inc, Salvador-Bahia
PAPRIKA—300 bgs, Wurm Bros, Co, Seville
1,000 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Alicante
20 bgs, Musolino & LoConte & Co, Alicante
PEANUT OIL—1,350 dms, Madras
PEATMOSS—2,670 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,875 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
400 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
800 bls, Lewis Intern Corp, Bremen
1,275 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
720 bgs, Bansidhar Gopaldas, Bombay
560 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
80 bgs, Czarnikow Ltd, Cochin
240 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
360 bgs, Cochin
80 bgs, National City Bank, Cochin
80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
120 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, Brown Bros, Cochin
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—138 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
PETITGRAIN OIL—85 dms, R Gwynne Stout, Buenos Aires
29 dms, The East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
24 cs, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
1 dm, Antoine Chiris, Port au Prince
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—101,337 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tampico
249,915 bbls, Phillips Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
21,396 tons, Phillips Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
103,625 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Amuay Bay
123,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
127,435 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PIMENTO OIL—1 dm, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
LEAF OIL—1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
POLYETHYLENE PLASTIC — 2 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
POTASSIUM CARBONATE—364 bbls, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Antwerp
CYANIDE—40 dms, Karr Ellis, Antwerp
200 dms, Liverpool
PERSULPHATE—100 dms, Parsons & Whittmore, Hamburg
PRUSSIATE—40 bbls, Karr Ellis & Co, Antwerp
40 bbls, Eastman Kodak, Antwerp
POLLACKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Shimidzu
168 dms, Wilbur Ellis, Yokohama
40 dms, R S Reade, Yokohama
40 dms, Collett, Week & Nibecker, Yokohama
75 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
130 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Yokohama
25 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
35 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
40 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—40 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
40 bgs, A Gronowitz, Rotterdam
40 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Rotterdam
40 bgs, Levy & Lewis, Rotterdam
40 bgs, Joel Bieler, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—135 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—219 bls, John Powell & Co, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—824 bgs, Vermilye Co, Buenos Aires
2,400 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
1,376 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
7,018 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
8,015 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
RHATANY ROOT—53 bls, Wm F Martin, Coquimbo
RHODAMINE—14 cs, Bunge Corp, Rotterdam
SASSAFRAS OIL—22 dms, Geismar & Co, Itajai
22 dms, LoCurto & Funk, Itajai
SCHEELITE CONCENTRATES—363 bgs, National City Bank, Natal
SEEDLAC—336 bgs, J H Schroder, Bangkok
1,707 bgs, Bangkok
200 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
204 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Kohsichang
150 bgs, C H Timm, Kohsichang
SHARKLIVER OIL—292 dms, Lisbon
25 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
20 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
140 dms, Maxim Chemical Co, Yokohama
8 dms, Transocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
20 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—600 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
500 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, H C Smith, Calcutta
600 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
600 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
200 bgs, Calcutta
200 bgs, Ascher Trading Co, Calcutta
26 bbls, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
SILVER SULPHIDE—88 bgs, South American Minerals & Merchandise Co, Antofagasta
SOAPBARK—140 bls, S B Penick & Co, Talcahuano
36 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODIUM BICHROMATE—40 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Durban
100 dms, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Yokohama
CACODYLATE—11 cs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Marseille
CARBONATE—3,737 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—803 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
200 dms, Amsterdam
560 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
294 dms, Rosenthal Bercow Co, Yokohama
FLUORIDE—250 bgs, Elbert & Co, Rotterdam
SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, H Sundheimer Co, Hamburg
NITRATE—3,500 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
125 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Glasgow
560 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Glasgow
PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—66 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
TALC—4,658 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
250 bgs, Whittakeer Clark & Daniels, Marseille
250 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Sete
TANNIC ACID—5 bbls, American Roland Co, Genoa
TAPIOCA—2 bgs, Internatio-Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
1,084 bgs, Itajai
FLOUR—2,625 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Itajai
7,660 bgs, Itajai
856 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie, Djakerta
833 bgs, Harry F R Dolan Jr, Itajai
TARA PODS—434 bgs, Salaveery
TARTARIC ACID—600 bbls, A L Burbank & Co, Barcelona
100 bgs, Genoa
TEAWASTE—2,359 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Calcutta
THALLIUM SULPHATE—1 cs, Ore & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—25 dms, Liverpool
DIOXIDE—350 bbls, Ein Chemical Corp, Antwerp
TOLU BALSAM—5 cs, Wessel Duval, Barranquilla
TONKA BEANS—16 bbls, W M Allison, Belem-Para
25 bbls, K Butcher & Co, Puerto Cabello
TRAGON—300 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Liverpool
TUCUM KERNELS—3,076 bgs, E F Drew, Parnahiba
4,762 bgs, E F Drew, Sao Luiz do Maranhao
TUNG OIL—264 tons, W R Grace & Co, Buenos Aires
300 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC ROOT—192 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
UREA—1,000 bgs, J P Morgan & Co, Rotterdam
3,000 pks, American Cyanamid Co, Genoa
4,000 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
480 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
1,200 bgs, Biddle Sawyer, Rotterdam
VALONIA CUPS—2,878 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—34 cs, Otto Gerdau, Marseille
VARNISH—62 cs, Bluefries N Y Inc, Rotterdam
VEGETABLE WAX—33 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Buenaventura
453 bgs, Hans Tobcason, Rio de Janeiro
WATTLE BARK—5,276 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
4,409 bls, Durban
1,663 bls, Hammond & Carpenter Corp, Durban
EXTRACT—325 bgs, R J Vogel Co, Mombasa
522 bgs, Banco Nacional De Mexico, Durban
4,316 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
1,085 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Mombasa
543 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mombasa
WHITING—1,400 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
183 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Mollendo
526 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bangkok
661 bgs, National City Bank, Leixoes
250 bgs, Lisbon
WOOLGREASE — 12 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtheid, Rotterdam
105 dms, Liverpool
34 dms, N I Malstrom & Co, Liverpool
ACIDS—5 dms, N I Malstrom & Co, Liverpool
ZINC CHLORIDE—22 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
ZIRCONIUM HYDROXIDE—56 cks, F W Berk & Co, Liverpool

Baltimore

CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—160 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Charles Page & Co, Liverpool
113 dms, Glasgow
FISHMEAL—544 bgs, Wessel Duval, Chmibote
MANGANESE ORE—1,016 tons, Chase National Bank, Izmir
4,400 tons, U S Steel Co, Vizagapatam
MANGROVE BARK—2,710 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Barranquilla
1,473 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Esmeraldas
PEATMOSS—1,250 bls, S Shapiro & Co, Bremen
360 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
375 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,000 bgs, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, W J Harris, Bremen
750 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
700 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
985 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
POTASSIUM MURIATE—963 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,030 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Buenos Aires
SIENNA, EARTH—500 bgs, First National Baltimore, Leghorn
TALC—1,000 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Sete
TARA PODS—1,988 bgs, First National Baltimore, Salaverry
VANILLA BEANS—159 cs, McCormick & Co, Vera Cruz
WATTLE BARK—279 bls, American Dyewood Co, Durban
278 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—535 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mombasa
534 bgs, American Cyanamid Corp, Durban
WHITING—522 bgs, Wessel Duval, Antwerp

Boston

BONE—9,312 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
759 bgs, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—25 bgs, Stickney & Poor Spice Co, Rotterdam
CASEIN—2,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
500 bls, Guaranty Trust Co, Hamburg
GELATIN—220 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Hamburg
GLUE—221 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Rotterdam
40 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Hamburg
STOCK—50 bls, Buenos Aires
273 bls, H Remis, Rio de Janeiro
GLYCERIN—10 dms, National Shawmut Bank, Rotterdam
HOOFMEAL—593 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
HORNMEAL—250 bgs, Santos
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—100 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
MELAMINE RESIN—160 cks, Henley & Co, Bremen
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
OSSEINE—1,700 bgs, Atlantic Gelatin Co, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—599 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
350 bls, John A Conkey & Co, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 5,752 bgs, American Tanners, Buenos Aires
483 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
SODIUM NITRITE—50 cks, I M Sobin Co, Rotterdam

TAPIOCA FLOUR—7,000 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
3,500 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
UREA—1,000 bgs, L D Peters & Sons, Rotterdam
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

Norfolk

DEXTRIN—250 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Antwerp
MENTHOL—100 cs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Santos
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
720 bls, W M Stone & Co, Bremen
600 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Antwerp
750 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Antwerp
SODIUM BICARBONATE—4,480 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Glasgow
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,079 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mombasa

Philadelphia

ALUMINUM OXIDE—351 cks, Precision Grinding Wheel, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY CONCENTRATES—5,972 bgs, Lourenco Marques
ASBESTOS FIBER—800 bgs, Phila National Bank, Capetown
240 bgs, Keasby Mattison Co, Beira
BERYLIUM ORE—166 bgs, Phila National Bank, Beira
BONEMEAL — 735 bgs, Transatlanic Animal By-Products Co, Buenos Aires
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Moore McCormack Lines, Santos

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CHROME ORE—2 cs, E J Lavino & Co, Beira
CRESYLIC ACID—78 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Antwerp
238 dms, Glasgow
CRYOLITE—2,550 tons, Penna Salt Mfg Co, Ivigtut
GYPSUM—6,120 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE — 622 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—1,859 bgs, First National Cincinnati, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—40 cks, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—5,771 bgs, John H. Faunce Inc, Rotterdam
OSSEINE—700 bgs, Kind & Knox Gelatine Co, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
1,750 bls, Dunwoody & Co, Bremen
1,380 bls, Keer Maurer Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 220,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto la Cruz
115,806 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
123,039 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto la Cruz
131,177 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
183,742 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena al Ahmadi
120,265 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
120,711 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
201,479 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
POTASSIUM MURIATE—1,500 tons, General Fertilizer Corp, Hamburg
SHELLAC WAX—28 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
SODIUM NITRATE—385 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,503 bgs, Catz American Co, Itajai
UREA—3,000 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Glasgow
VANADIUM ASH—247 dms, Loudee Iron & Metal Co, Aruba
VERMICULITE—1,100 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Lourenco Marques
WATTLE BARK—1,421 bgs, John Halt & Co, Cossel Bay
EXTRACT—2,071 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Genoa
521 bgs, First National Boston, Genoa
ZIRCONIUM ORE—4,040 bgs, F Samuel & Co, Santos

San Francisco

CALCIUM NITRATE—22,300 bgs, Wilson & G Meyer & Co, Heroya
COPAL GUM—124 bkts, H W Peabody & Co, Djakarta
116 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
COPRA—6,720 bgs, Manila
COTTON LINTERS—134 bls, Lastreto Phillips Commercial Co, La Union
CREOSOTE OIL—1,246 tons, Bernuth Lembcke Co, Middleburgh
GINGER ROOT—40 ctns, Pacific Trading Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—19,460 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Haugesund
SAGE LEAVES—5 bgs, Scandia Commercial Co, Gothenburg
SESAME SEED—425 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
TAPIOCA, PEARL—97 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Djakarta

Trade Briefs

Donald T. Reis has been named assistant director of the production division of the Petroleum Administration for Defense.

Deep Rock Oil Corporation has appointed J. W. Hudson general superintendent of crude oil production, filling the vacancy created by the promotion of Carl A. Houy to the post of vice-president in charge of the production division.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Business in all varieties of botanicals was spotty last week. Only jobbing requirements developed in this market and the volume of such requests was relatively small. In the drug group, sellers were often being squeezed between high replacement costs and comparatively low price ceilings of the legal variety. However, dealers were still processing their price listings and it is better than likely that a general change in some price schedules will be made around July 15. Just now all dealers can arrive at a competitive basis of price remained to be developed: the permitted markups over costs are not the same in all cases. The market index remained unchanged at 219.5.

The recent differences between some foreign advices and local reports on Cape aloes disappeared last week when news from abroad noted difficulty in getting offers from the origin and an advance in prices when goods were offered. That was the precise situation reported locally in recent weeks. The position of both Cape and Curacao aloe has tightened greatly.

Gentian root was another item to reflect last week the strength apparent in all foreign market advices in the past fortnight or month. Spot prices moved up when the low seller in the recent past got nipped under a low price ceiling and was compelled to withdraw from the market.

Russia was noted offering ergot to the London market at prices fully 19s per pound below the prices on new crop Portuguese material. Spot prices were unchanged but seemed apt to decline when the full effect of the expected good crop of Portuguese goods shall be developed. The crop may be late because of rain, it was said. China was reported refusing export licenses on her cassia.

Domestic drug crops were making fair progress. The need now is to get goods collected and if high prices will stimulate collection, the crop should care for pressing needs.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—The recently downward adjustment of spot prices turned steadier last week when quotations lined closely with those asked for new crop goods in the primary market. A fair amount of export interest was said to be under development.

Black Haw—London reported numerous offerings of tree bark in substantial quantities and at fairly attractive prices. Root and tree bark for domestic consumption were firm in price, reflecting the fairly high prices being paid for root bark in the country.

Beans

Vanilla—Spot prices were steadier than those in the primary market for Bourbon beans. Unsettlement prevailed at the origins because of the absence of large orders from the United States; consumption by other countries in no ways offsets the lack of business from United States importers and, hence, prices abroad have little support and also have a tendency to sag. A change in this aspect of the market may develop during August-September but such an eventuality depends directly on large demand.

Some in this market believe that the market is overstocked with beans. While the substantial quantities now in the warehouses of importers may be actually under contract engagement, the fact is that the extract manufacturers are not taking out the commitments promptly on the basis of their contractual engagements. Where the extract makers have moderate quantities due them from the importers, they oftentimes have substantial stocks of extracts unsold in their own warehouses—which keeps them out of the futures market for beans. A fair quotation for spot Bourbons was $3 to $3.25 per pound but that figure could be shaded at times.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended June 29

New York

Chillies, 470 bags: filthy.
Colombo root, 2 lots, 365 bags: filthy.
Karaya gum, 32 bags: filthy.
Mustard seed, 2 lots, 200 bags: filthy.
Orange peel, 49 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 18 bags: filthy.
Sesame seed, 84 bags: filthy.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Aloe, Cape, 5c. per lb.
Gentian root, whole, 2c. per lb.
granular, 2c. per lb.
powdered, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Coriander seed, Argentine, 3c. per lb.
Czech, Roumanian, 1c. per lb.
Moroccan, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Anise, Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Iranian, 1c. per lb.
Grains of paradise, 1c. per lb.
Marjoram, Peruvian, 2c. per lb.
Mustard seed, English, yellow, ½c. per lb.
German, yellow, ¾c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, 1c. per lb.
Czech, 1c. per lb.
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Polish, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 7, 1950
219.5	219.5	223.0	184.9	183.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Flowers

Calendula—Prices quoted on new crop from European sources of supply have not eased from the peak reached during the sale of the 1950 crop. Most sellers expect spot quotations to continue in very steady position.

Elder—Production has been on the low side thus far this year, and the outlook failed to be favorable for more than a moderate collection this year. Also, prices posted to get in the new crop are at or somewhat above those ruling in 1950.

Gums

Aloe—After a period of several weeks during which information from Europe noted a declining price on Cape Aloe, the latest trade advices record a reversal of the late market trend. The same intelligence stated also that it had suddenly become difficult to get offerings from the source. These informations conform with recent assertions of local importers who stated again last week that spot Cape aloe must bring a minimum of 40c. if replacement cost be reflected adequately. It appeared likely that any quotation under 40c. merely reflected the fact that the quoter had been nipped by a low price ceiling and had been thereby restrained from making a warranted advance. In such instances, the seller usually withdrew from the market until July 15 at which time some relief from the low ceiling may be legally possible. The lowest price mentioned on spot was below the latest quotations from the primary market.

As to Curacao gum, all factors reported a tight market position and some sellers made 60c. per pound their lowest price. A price of 35c. has been noted but it seemed to be the result of the seller having a low ceiling and it was a price apparently out of line with replacement quotations. London for several weeks has reported a lack of offerings and prices from the origin.

Herbs and Leaves

Marjoram—All varieties, save that from Peru, held without change in price last week. The Peruvian item was priced lower at 28c. to 28½c. per pound.

Sage—Little chance exists for a revival of business earlier than the Fall months when the production of sausage is resumed in volume. Prices for all varieties of sage were much steadier last week, however.

Thyme—Two very large purchases of French material have been made to come forward later. The prices paid in this instance to the French shipper was far higher than the flavoring material dealers on spot would be apt to pay for identical quantities. The purchased thyme will go direct into manufacturing consumption.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—The local quotations named here on Portuguese ergot to arrive later on was $7.25 per pound. No spot goods were offered generally on the open market.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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News from abroad noted some offerings of Russian ergot at prices 19s per pound below quotations named on Portuguese new crop.

Grains of Paradise — Inactivity was broad and general. Prices weakened under the lack of demand and in the open market became 38c. to 39c. per pound. When black pepper is dull, it is difficult to find a market the paradise grains.

Irish Moss—Most recent advices from France indicate a shortage in shipment goods and an exceptionally tight position in all respects. Shippers of normally large quantities have exhausted supplies and they offer only odd lots which they obtain from competitors. The quality of moss obtainable was reported to be unsatisfactory oftentimes.

Roots

Gentian—The stronger and higher markets reported in the recent past from the origin set prices which could not be reflected here because of the relatively low ceilings of some sellers. Spot quotations were higher when those recently quoting 15c. withdrew from the market pending a rectification of ceiling confinements. Whole was 17c. to 22c. per pound; granular, 21c. to 22c.; powder, 22c. to 27c.

Mandrake—Fair progress with new crop operations was reported but primary market collectors are paying relatively high prices to diggers in order to acquire a supply. The carryover this year was negligible. Spot prices held steady.

Rhubarb—Even countries still doing business with Red China have reported an absence of shipment offerings in the past several weeks. Little is carried on spot and virtually no more can be secured at the origin. Most requirements are being supplied by delivery of root obtained in India.

Seeds

Anise—All varieties held steady except the produce from Turkey; that item was lowered on spot to 16½c. to 17c. per pound under competition. Stocks of star anise have shrunken in all markets.

Celery—French seed was shaded to 28c. to 28½c. per pound. French seed lacked quotable change.

Coriander—Recovery of trading brought an upward reaction in prices. Argentine seed was jumped sharply to 15c. to 15½c. per pound. Czech and Roumanian seed moved up less sharply to 15c. to 15½c., and Moroccan was up moderately to 18c. to 18½c.

Cumin—Absence of export orders continued to depress the spot market. It ended last week at 22c. to 22½c. per pound for both Indian and Iranian seed. Even the danger of Iranian trade being hurt by the petroleum crisis in Iran has not stemmed the downward trend of spot prices.

Mustard—English yellow was shaded to 16c. to 16½c. per pound and German yellow was cheaper at 17½c. to 18c. Other varieties of seed did not change.

Poppy—Competition that was a sign of the small demand current for some time on spot, plus the discounting of the excellent crop prospects in some foreign countries, resulted in further price declines on spot last week. Argentine and Turkish seed became 13c. to 13½c. per pound; Czech and Polish seed, 14c. to 14½c.; and Dut seed, 15½c. to 16c.

Spices

Cassia—Foreign market advices s that the Chinese had stopped granting port licenses on China cassia.

Cinnamon — Sluggish trading broug further price weakness and the mark ended last week at 30c. to 31c. per pou

Clove—Source markets were report generally firmer and some cables we higher. Limited quantities available we expected to keep replacement costs w maintained.

Nutmegs—East Indian material w shaded to 54c. to 55c. per pound and We Indian was also cheaper at 44c. to 45c.

Pepper—Trading was very light on sp last week; several of the more importa operators took advantage of the mark dullness by engaging in an extensive ho day period that centered around Ind pendence Day. Quotations on black pepp fluctuated between $1.70 and $1.67 p pound. Buyers' views were usually abo 1c. less than sellers' quotations. Much the time, all future positions were quot at $1.67 per pound against buyers' ide at $1.66.

Friday quotations were as follows:- Spot, $1.68 to $1.69 per pound; Jul August shipment, $1.66½; August-Septe ber shipment, $1.67.

Trade Briefs

Gerty T. Cori, professor of biologic chemistry at Washington University, h received an honorary Doctor of Scien degree from Yale University.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

While the general picture of the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market was one of quiet stability, there was a tendency toward weakness in a number of important items and the influence of new crops in the offing has helped to ease the situation to some extent. Price changes were at a minimum, the sole advance reported during the past week having been in lime oil of both Mexican and West Indian origin. Recent importations have made for a lower quotation on angelica root oil. Ceylon citronella oil, reflecting the weakness of other varieties, was offered at more reasonable prices by some handlers. It was also possible to obtain ocotea cymbarum oil at a slightly lower price in some quarters. Recent rulings by the OPS have pretty well halted any price changing activities among producers of aromatic chemicals, who were still rather befuddled. An indication of the weakening trend in the price situation of the oils was the decline of 0.4 point in the price index, which then became 221.8.

There were hopeful signs in the citrous oils market, according to observers. Californian lemon and orange oils were beginning to make their appearance on the spot market, although the quantities were not very large. Lemon oil, particularly, has started to show improvement. Reports from producers have stated that the crops on the West Coast were very successful, though late. Buying interest exceeded the supply, but more replacements will help to balance the situation.

Just about the weakest spot in the market was citronella oil. All varieties were in great abundance and offers from the sources were made at steadily declining prices. Lemongrass oil, which has been much lower for shipment, remained fairly steady on spot, since little of the new material has reached the market as yet. However, all signs pointed toward an easier market in the near future. Domestic items were mostly in the growing process and no real indication was to be found as to the success of the various crops.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lime oil, distilled, Mexican, 40c. per lb.
West Indian, 40c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Angelica root oil, $30 per lb.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, 15c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum oil, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 7, 1950
221.8	222.2	218.4	132.7	134.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Angelica—Recent arrival of root oil has made for a reduction of $30 per pound in the minimum spot quotation. This placed the market at $120 to $150 a pound. Seed oil remained unchanged at $100 to $130 a pound. While there were no large quantities of either oil on the market, there was sufficient material to meet all requirements.

Anise—The spot market continued to display some weakness with prices holding at $1.90 to $2.60 a pound. It has been said that shipping prices were similarly easy and that there were some licenses being issued for the importation of new material.

Bois de Rose—The recent activity in this market was reported to have slowed down a good deal. Dealers stated that the primary market has weakened a bit and that there was a great deal of oil to be had from Brazil. The distilling process was presently being carried on and the outlook seemed to be bright as far as future supplies go.

Caraway—New crop influence has brought the seed prices down a bit. However, the oil has held up rather steadily. There has been little interest on the part of dealers in new material, many of them being in a good supply position. Spot quotations were made between $4 and $4.75 a pound.

Cardamom—It has been reported that seeds were coming to market at higher prices. Comfortable stocks have allowed some suppliers to continue to offer the oil at the unchanged price of $60 a pound. However, reflecting the increased cost, the range of quotations extended to as high as $80 a pound.

Citronella—One dealer could offer the Ceylon oil at $1.75 a pound. Most generally the market held at $1.90 to $2.40 a pound. While the weakness of the Formosan oil has done much toward softening the prices of the other types, the export tax of 41c. a pound imposed by the Ceylonese government has kept the price of that article higher than those of the Java-type oil. Within the past few weeks the Formosan oil dropped rather sharply and observers felt that the price of $1.50 a pound might be further weakened. Other Java and Java-type oils ranged to as high as $2.60 a pound. All in all, this remained a soft market which was more favorable to the buyer than to the seller. Exports of Guatemalan oil during 1950 amounted to 1,103,000 pounds. During 1951 they were expected to reach as high as 2,000,000 pounds.

Clove—No change was found in this firm market. Spice was quite strong, although there were slight fluctuations from time to time. One dealer reported that the spice was firming up at the origin, where it was claimed that large quantities were being sold in the Far East, leaving only small amounts available for this market. The spot prices were fully maintained at $3 to $3.25 a pound for the limited volume on hand.

Eucalyptus—Now that the new crop has come to market, prices for the 70-75 percent grade have become fairly well stabilized at $1.25 to $1.55 a pound. The 80-85 percent grade held somewhat firmer at $1.55 to $1.85 a pound. According to the trade, the primary markets in Spain and Australia have given indication of a bit more strength, particularly the latter, where labor shortages have given producers a good deal of trouble. It was also reported that Australian shippers were unwilling to set contract prices, preferring to ask the price at the time of shipment instead. This type of trading did not win favor among importers and dealers.

Geranium—With the January crop of Bourbon oil pretty well accounted for and the August crop still to come, this market has maintained much stability. There was not too much oil available on spot and any offers from the origin were quite firm. Quotations on the spot market held steady at $26 to $30 a pound.

Juniper—There have been no changes in the spot situation of the berry oil. One dealer continued to offer stocks at $2.75 a pound, but more generally, sales were being made at $3 a pound. According to some dealers, inquiries concerning replacement have brought slightly higher quotations from abroad.

Lavandin—It was reported that recent quotations for shipment have been somewhat lower as the new crop was awaited. Stocks were quite ample and spot quotations held at the steady level of $4.25 to $5 a pound.

Lavender — From all indications, the new crop was expected to be very good and recent bids from France have been a bit weaker. Observers believed that the easy situations of the bois de rose and citronella oil markets have caused a sympathetic softening in this market. Also a contributing factor was the abundant supply carried over by many dealers from the last year.

Lemon—The Californian oil market was said to be improving rapidly and it was hoped that the situation would ease within a short time. Replacements were offered more freely, but the price held firm at $5 a pound. Demand was very active and users bought all that was offered. There was no change in the Italian oil position. All quotations for good quality oil remained very high while the poorer qualities could be had very easily at prices as low as $4.50 a pound.

Lemongrass—Following a break in the market in India, dealers made large purchases of this oil at more reasonable prices. Much of this new material was yet to come to the market, so that the present spot picture does not fully reflect the easy primary market. Observers stated that the Indian market was very sensitive at this time and might easily grow firmer with any large order. Prices on the local market ranged from a single offer at $3.75 a pound to as high as $4.25 pound. In 1950, Guatemala exported 177,285 pounds of this oil. It was estimated that shipments would reach 400,000 pounds this year.

Lime—One of the tight citrous oils, the demand was presently far greater than was the supply and the cost of replacement has made it necessary for dealers to ask higher prices for that material which was available. Distilled Mexican oil was

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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quoted between $7.40 and $8 a pound, West Indian distilled oil was up to $7.50 to $8 a pound. The scarcity of Mexican oil was attributed to a frost last winter which destroyed many trees as well as fruit. As a result, the crop has been late and scant. West Indian oil has been shipped mainly to England, where a higher price could be commanded. Much more oil could be used than was available.

Ocotea Cymbarum—It was possible to obtain some of this Brazilian oil at 75c. a pound, a decline of 10c. from the last previous minimum. According to the trade, there has been a slight weakening at the origin, but the government floor price has helped to hold the primary market fairly steady.

Orange—All remaining stocks of low-priced Californian oil having been sold, the spot market was rather firmly set at $2.60 to $2.75 a pound, depending upon brand. From all indications, the supply picture should improve, according to the trade. Producers on the West Coast have reported their crops to be good, although the spot market has not yet received the replacements desired. The volume of sales has been good, consumers taking all that was available. Floridian oil remained a problem with production off to a considerable degree. Prices held at $2.55 to $2.80 a pound. Just one year ago, this material was offered in abundance at 40c. a pound. At that time, the oil was produced cheaply as a byproduct of the frozen juice process. That method has since been abandoned because of a change in the juicing equipment, with the result that the oil has become scarce and exceedingly high in price.

Peppermint—It was still too early to tell just how successful the new crop will be. So far, the growing conditions have been rather good and the outlook was promising. On spot, the market was steady. There was little dealing in the oil and prices were unchanged.

Petitgrain—On spot, this material remained at the recently reduced level of $3.55 to $4.50 a pound. However, dealers stated that the minimum quotation was below the level at which the oil could be replaced. The favorable position of bois de rose oil at this time has made this oil less of a problem to suppliers and consumers than it might be.

Pimento—Occasional shipments of leaf oil have made for a comfortable, though small, supply. Prices of both berry and leaf oils were unchanged. The shipping price has been set by the government in Jamaica and little fluctuation was to be expected.

Rose—Bulgarian oil supplies in this country were very short. Although the new crop should now be in the process of preparation, little was being offered to this market. The Russian government, unable to make use of American dollars, was more inclined to dispose of the oil in Europe.

Sage—The Dalmatian crop was beginning to make an appearance and handlers reported some offers of oil again. However, the cost was said to be excessive. On the spot market, a few dealers still held small stocks of the last year's crop at prices of $14 to $16 a pound. There was no indication as to the success of the present crop as yet.

Sandalwood—The market was very firm with unchanged prices. It was reported in the trade that the Mysore government was attempting to interest the other Indian states in controls similar to those in effect in that state. This has not been accomplished to date.

Sweet Birch—While it has been said that shipping prices were a bit firmer, the spot market was rather steady. There were some stocks of both northern and southern oil on hand, but they were not large. However, there appeared to be sufficient quantities to meet all usual requirements.

Wintergreen—Prices in the country were said to be exhibiting a bit more strength. However, the spot market remained level with adequate stocks available. Natural northern oil was priced from $5.75 to $14.50 a pound while the southern variety could be had at the wide range of $3.25 to $19.50 a pound. Production of the widely-used artificial variety, methyl salicylate, totaled 3,080,500 pounds during 1950. In the same period, sales amounted to 3,209,600 pounds.

Wormseed—Some observers were of the opinion that primary sellers still held some stocks of this scarce oil, but were unwilling to do business except at much advanced prices, which dealers were unable to meet. It would appear that the market will remain tight until the next crop becomes ready. On spot, one supplier still had a small quantity of oil at $7.85 a pound, but was not anxious to sell except to contract customers. Elsewhere, small amounts were to be found at prices up to $8.85 a pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzyl Alcohol—While there was far from an abundance of this chemical available, there were steady quantities offered by producers at the unchanged price level of 65c. to 88c. a pound. Production of all grades during 1950 amounted to 634,600 pounds, while 547,600 pounds were sold during the same period.

Citral—Recent reports from the Indian source have indicated a decided weakness in the lemongrass oil market, which should have a favorable effect upon the production of this derivative. Thus far, however, little of the low priced oil has reached the market and the spot situation remained unchanged.

Ethyl Butyrate—Steady quantities were offered by producers of this chemical at unchanged prices, which ranged from 80c. to $1.02 per pound. In 1950, production amounted to 103,600 pounds. Sales exceeded production during that same period, totaling 113,700 pounds.

Eugenol—There has been no improvement in the position of this clove oil derivative. The spice prices have held firm and replacements continued to be limited. Total production during 1950 amounted to 103,600 pounds, while sales reached 84,700 pounds, valued at $176,900.

Methyl Anthranilate—Continuing to be one of the tightest articles in the market, producers reported that there were extremely limited quantities available to consumers. There was still much difficulty in obtaining the necessary basic chemicals for production of the article. Market prices were steady at $2.50 to $2.55 a pound.

Safrol—Production of this material was still hampered by the short supply of basic oils. Ocotea cymbarum oil was not too plentiful, although there were hints of some weakness at the origin from time to time. Artificial sassafras oil from Japan has been coming in to the market a bit more freely in recent weeks. On spot the aromatic held steady at $1.15 to $1.75 a pound.

OPS Price Freeze

—*Continued from page 3*

In that case, GCPR continues in effect. For example, a manufacturer whose increase was announced only in a price list marked effective July 1, 1951, is still under the GCPR. Where no offers and sales at the CPR 22 prices were made and no other action was taken to indicate that CPR 22 was put into effect, the General Ceiling Price Regulation remains in effect as to the seller on June 30, 1951.

A seller may be able to show that he put CPR 22 into effect on or before June 30 by showing that before June 15 he filed form 8's proposing increases over GCPR ceilings for commodities A and B and actually put the increases into effect on or before June 30 for A. In this situation, CPR 22 was generally in effect for the seller on June 30 even as to commodities other than A. If OPS had stopped the proposed increase for commodity B he would be required to wait for OPS action as to that commodity; OPS will process his form and he can charge the ceiling price for B approved by OPS.

Similarly, the mere fact that this seller did not file an additional form as to commodity C before June 15 does not preclude him from filing subsequently for that commodity and he must file form 8 before he sells commodity C and comply with the fifteen-day waiting period if he proposes a price increase for that commodity.

A seller who has CPR 22 in effect has it in effect as to all provisions, including rollbacks, adjustments, supplementary regulations, filings, etc.

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Protective Coatings Materials

The demand continued at good levels for most of the items in this market last week and where there were easings they were not of great proportions. Things continued pretty much as they had been in the prime pigments section and the shortages in such major items as lead and zinc pigments still prevailed.

One producer announced that it had reduced the price of polyvinyl acetate emulsion by 1½ cent a pound and polyvinyl acetate granular by 2 cents per pound. The easing that had been apparent in the synthetic resins field for several weeks was still there, but it was slight when examined against the still good demand. A little less pressure on producers was not an unwelcome thing after the hectic months of overwhelming demand that they had been through. The demand for natural gums was not at a high level, but importers felt that inventories were now pretty low and looked for a return of more active interest shortly. The supply condition was not uniform, some grades being in a better position than others as a result of the absence of heavy importing for the past several months.

The market for shellac continued uneventful. The holiday week as well as a customary easing of demand in July and August were at least partly responsible. The Indian market continued firm, with good amounts of material probably being taken by Europe. This country was not taking enough material itself to account for the firmness. Supply was ample for present requirements although it was thought that if the demand should pick up sharply there might be some tightness, particularly in the better grades. There were no changes reported in domestic and imported casein. Neither was in a strong demand at this time. Some thought Argentine material would have to come down in price. French was showing strength after its recent low listings. Consumers were not interested in buying for inventory purposes; their principal inquiries being for immediate consumption.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Rosin, gum, New York, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, M, N, 65c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 80c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, $1.00 per 100 lbs.
Savannah, F, G, H, I, K, M, N, 91c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 90c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 75c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, New York, l.c.l., 5c. per gal.
Savannah, 1½c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 7, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	173.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Black, Carbon—Daily average production of carbon black in May decreased 1 percent below April, according to a recent report from the Bureau of Mines. Shipments increased 8 percent, resulting in a 3 percent decrease in stocks. Exports in April increased 21 percent above the March rate and 30 percent above April, 1950.

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
May, 1951.....	83,750,000	54,846,000	138,596,000
April, 1951.....	81,113,000	54,718,000	135,831,000
May, 1950.....	60,350,000	51,573,000	111,923,000
Jan.-May, 1951..	390,838,000	239,368,000	660,206,000
Jan.-May, 1950..	269,541,000	245,102,000	514,643,000

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
May, 1951	83,757,000	57,635,000	141,392,000
April, 1951.....	79,011,000	47,925,000	126,936,000
May, 1950.....	68,301,000	57,110,000	125,411,000
Jan.-May, 1951..	386,708,000	262,263,000	648,971,000
Jan.-May, 1950..	309,195,000	274,069,000	583,264,000

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
May, 1951.....	25,981,000	72,419,000	98,400,000
April, 1951.....	25,888,000	75,208,000	101,196,000
May, 1950.....	55,212,000	88,605,000	143,817,000
Jan.-May, 1951..	25,981,000	72,419,000	98,400,000
Jan.-May, 1950..	55,212,000	88,605,000	143,817,000

Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
May, 1951.....	[1]	[1]	[1] .....
April, 1951.....	14,052,000	31,982,000	46,034,000
May, 1950.....	[2]9,107,000	[2]21,348,000	[2]30,455,000
Jan.-May, 1951..	55,449,000	103,303,000	158,752,000
Jan.-May, 1950..	[2]44,334,000	[2]90,241,000	134,575,000

[1] Not available.
[2] Revised.

Green, Chrome—The Bureau of Census reports that April output of the CP came to 684 short tons, or a lesser amount than the 741 short tons of the previous month. It was, however, well above the 578 short tons produced during the month of April a year ago.

Lead Pigments—A heavy demand still characterized this market last week. Supply was still on the tight side, largely as a result of the tightness in the metal.

Orange, Chrome, Molybdate—Production of the CP in April of this year came to 517 short tons, which represented a slight gain over the 504 short tons figure for the previous month and a considerable gain over the 256 short tons figure for the comparable month a year ago, according to figures from the Bureau of Census.

Titanium Dioxide—Because of the heavy demand for this material, increased interest and activity has been shown by several Canadian companies in producing titanium bearing ores from large deposits known to exist in Quebec, according to the Department of Commerce.

Yellow and Orange, Chrome—The production of the CP during the month of April, the Bureau of Census reports, amounted to 2,918 short tons. The figure for the previous month was 2,769 short tons and for the month of April a year ago 1,972 short tons.

Yellow, Zinc—The output of the CP during the month of April, according to a report from the Bureau of Census, amounted to 505 short tons. This was somewhat below the previous month's figure of 598 short tons but well ahead of the figure for the corresponding month a year ago which stood at 347 short tons.

Zinc Pigments—The demand for these items continued as strong as it had been recently and the supply was not any freer. The tightness in the metal was still having its influence on the market.

Synthetic Resins

One producer announced last week that it had reduced the price of polyvinyl acetate emulsion by 1½c. per pound and polyvinyl acetate granular by 2c. per pound. The demand for many items continued a little weaker than it had been at the peak some weeks back, but the lessening in demand was still not of great proportions and had no serious effect on the market. The overall picture of demand was still good and the indications were that it would continue that way. The demand was still better than the supply and the recent lessening in the demand was enabling producers to bring supply and demand into a closer relationship. This was a considerable relief to most of them who for months had been overwhelmed with such a heavy demand that they could not do more than satisfy a part of it. One producer said it expected its July and August business would be a little easier than that of recent months and added that this would help balance the picture.

Natural Resins

The market held to its previously established levels last week and there were no indications that there would be any great changes in the immediate future at least. The demand was not at the highest levels. The opinion had been advanced that consumers had probably not a great amount of inventory on hand and would have to order more in the not too distant future. The supply picture was the result of the recent events in the market that had discouraged any great amounts of importing. There were, as a result of this, some grades that were in a better position than others. The supply at the source was in a good enough position and there was no trouble that was being met as far as shipping was concerned. The good market for tin and rubber, however, was making it necessary for the gums trade at the source to compete for labor.

Shellac—Little, if any, real change was apparent in the market for this material during the past week and it did not appear that there would be any major trends developing in the immediate future. The demand continued at the levels of the recent past. It was not strong, but last week being a holiday week, there was not

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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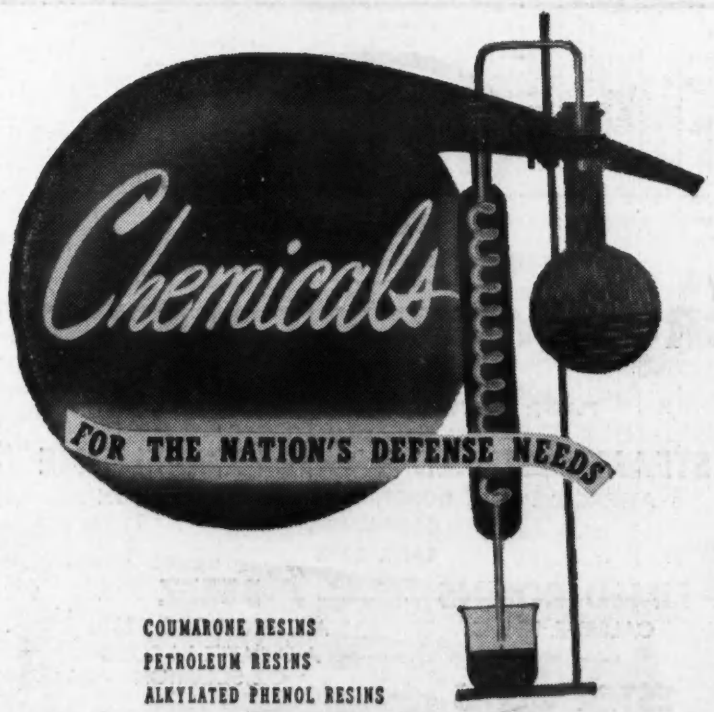

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a great amount of business that was expected. Too, the months of July and August are ordinarily not the busiest months of the year as far as this product is concerned. The Indian market had held at fairly firm levels recently and buyers here attributed this to the fact that there must be buying by European countries since there was little being done by this country. The supply level here was sufficiently high to accommodate the present requirements of the market although the buying had not been considerable recently. It was thought that if there should be any great pickup in the demand there might be some pinch for supply here.

Total exports of shellac and seedlac from India during May of this year came to 46,626 packages, as compared to a total of 30,165 packages in the comparable period a year ago. The figures, in packages, were as follows:—

Shellac

	May, 1951	May, 1950
United Kingdom	9,318	9,617
Continent	6,018	4,720
United States	13,553	2,831
Elsewhere	6,957	3,378

Seedlac

United Kingdom	1,986	2,184
Continent	2,589	2,712
United States	5,710	5,300
Elsewhere	493	23

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Prices were holding for both the imported and domestic material last week, and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate future. The Argentine material was in a slow demand position and some circles thought that the price in that country would have to break. French was being offered at higher prices than had prevailed recently, largely because of the orders for that material that have been placed by Germany, England and other European consuming countries. Some thought that the French material would advance further in price. There was little interest in buying for inventory purposes, most of it being for immediate consumption. The domestic was in slow demand because, it was thought, the mills were having difficulty obtaining other raw materials and were also well stocked with casein. French and Danish were also thought to be upsetting the market. Supply was at a good point although the flush was now letting up, which was an event to be expected at this time of the year.

Naval Stores

Proposed revisions of the regulations for the administration and enforcement of the Federal Naval Stores Act were announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. Principally they would:—

1. Include "tall oil rosin," made by recovery of almost pure rosin acids from tall oil (a byproduct of the sulphate paper industry), in the specified kinds of rosin, and provide a standard definition for "Tall Oil Rosin."

2. Revise the definition of "eligible processing plant" to include plants producing "tall oil rosin," for the purpose of extending the licensed Federal naval stores inspection service to such plants.

3. Provide for inspection and certification of naval stores products other than turpentine and rosin by government inspectors, under stated conditions; and

4. Include a schedule of fees for inspection and analysis of naval stores which are

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The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended July 6 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

Price per 100 lbs.

	Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	*Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. whse. Friday	New York l.c.l., ex whse. Friday
B	$8.00	$8.00	...	$8.00	$8.00	$9.50	$10.25
D	8.00	8.10	...	8.10	8.10	9.50	10.25
E	8.10	8.10	...	8.10	8.10	9.50	10.25
F	9.16	8.95	...	8.95	8.25	9.50	10.25
G	9.16	8.95	...	8.95	8.25	9.50	10.25
H	9.16	8.95	...	8.95	8.25	9.50	10.25
I	9.16	8.95	...	8.95	8.25	9.50	10.25
K	9.16	8.95	...	8.95	8.25	9.50	10.25
M	9.16	8.95	...	8.95	8.25	9.50	10.25
N	9.16	8.95	...	8.95	8.25	9.50	10.25
WG	9.25	9.01	...	9.01	8.35	9.60	10.35
WW	9.25	9.01	...	9.01	8.50	9.65	10.40
X	9.25	9.01	...	9.01	8.50	9.65	10.40

Drums

Sales	...	200	...	...	75
Receipts	668	2,134	...	1,160	1,138
Shipments	159	...	...	...	...
Stocks	19,703	21,837	...	22,997	24,135

Gum Turpentine

New York, Fri., tankcars, f.o.b. gal. (7 lbs.). .87
ret. drums, l.c.l., ex whse gal. (7 lbs.). 1.00

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk— Mon.	Tues.	*Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal	.80	.80	...	.80	.78½
Sales, bbls.	...	...	...	...	160
Receipts, bbls.	294	339	...	720	263
Shipments, bbls.	6,483	123	...	5	...
Stocks, bbls.	1,867	2,083	...	2,798	3,061

* No market.

Buffalo Paint Club to Golf

The Buffalo Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its third golf tournament of the 1951 season July 12 at the Monroe Country Club near Rochester, N.Y.

Monsanto Reassigns Bemarkt

Alvin E. Bemarkt has been named plant accountant for Monsanto Chemical Company's new plastics installation at Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Bemarkt joined Monsanto in 1937. He was assigned to the company's Camden, N. J., plant in 1942, where he served for two years before enlisting in the army. After the war, Mr. Bemarkt was transferred to the plastics division headquarters at Springfield, Mass., as property accountant and assistant chief accountant. He was appointed plant accountant at Springfield in 1949.

French Paint Industry Representatives in US

A group of French paint industry representatives arrived in the United States June 29 for a study of the American paint manufacturing industry and its operations, under the auspices of the Economic Cooperation Administration's technical assistance program. Managing the program and itinerary of the group for ECA was Bradford J. Johnson, who will conduct them on plant tours during the period of their visit, June 29 to August 3.

On June 30 in the Park Sheraton hotel, New York, a seminar on general aspects of the paint industry was conducted by a committee presided over by Robert W. Matlack, president of Geo. D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia. The seminar was designed to familiarize the French visitors with the methods, practices, and conduct of the paint industry in America, as an orientation program prior to their tour of typical American plants. Other members of the committee were C. Homer Flynn, executive secretary of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs; M. E. Herring of the *American Paint Journal*, and E. M. Fisher of OIL, PAINT, AND DRUG REPORTER.

Withington Wins New York Paint Club Golf Tourney

Chandler Withington, of C. Withington Company, won the class A low gross golf tournament of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, held June 28 at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y. His triumph this year, a repeat of his win in 1949, won for him the Harry C. Stoffer trophy and the right to hold the Harry C. Hillman cup for a year.

M. Dennos, of Schenectady Resins, won the class B low gross tournament. Harold Davis, of D. H. Litter Company, had low net in class B. R. G. Smith, of Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, had low gross in the class C tournament, while Lester Arnstein, of Arnesto Paint Company, had low net in class C. Members kickers handicap went to D. B. Becker, of Reichhard-Coulston, Inc.; L. Francis Case, of Central Paint & Varnish Works, Inc.; Frank R. Milliken, of Titanium Pigment Corporation, and L. Tyler, of Baldwin Oils & Commodities, Inc. Elias Singer, of D. H. Litter Company, won high gross honors.

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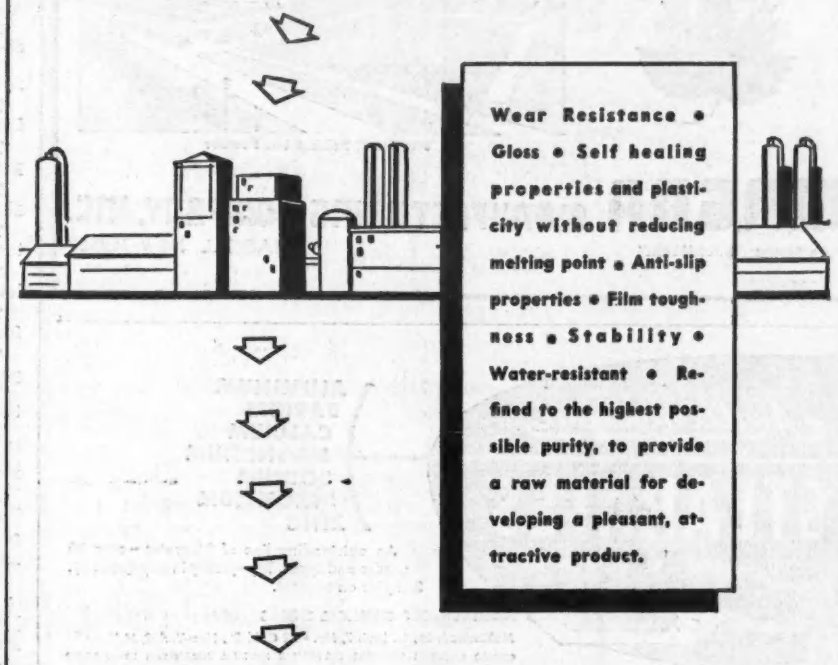

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ECA Issues Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall Plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period June 29 to July 5 were the following:—

To Austria—$190,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol from Latin America.

To Belgium-Luxemburg—$1,000,000 for chemicals from the United States.

To China—$300,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from Indonesia.

To France—$4,013,000 for copper from Latin America and Canada.

To Greece—$1,166,000 for agricultural pesticides from the United States.

To Ireland—$1,000,000 for grain sorghums from the United States.

To Italy—$58,000 for linseed oil from the United States.

To Netherlands—$2,950,000 for petroleum from the Middle East.

To Norway—$500,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

To Thailand—$83,000 for agricultural pesticides from the United States.

To Trieste—$344,000 for petroleum from the Middle East and Latin America.

To Turkey—$600,000 for blackplate and tinplate, $500,000 for medicinal preparations, $87,000 for xylene, and $15,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol from the United States.

To Yugoslavia—$199,000 for chemicals from the United States, Canada, Belgium, Italy and Germany.

Army Qualifications Set For Hot Spray Lacquer

The Ordnance Corps of the army has established qualified products lists on military specification MIL-L-11195 (ORD) for lacquer, lustreless, hot spray (for ammunition). Information regarding correct procedure for submission of test samples may be obtained from the paint and chemical laboratory, the Commanding General, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Eagle-Picher Ups Venable

Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has promoted M. W. Venable from sales manager of the Atlanta district to general sales manager of the paint and varnish division. Mr. Venable will operate out of the division's headquarters in Chicago.

Trade Briefs

Rayonier, Inc., has elected William A. Parker chairman of the board and chairman of its executive committee.

Thomas N. Armel, industrial salesman for Glidden Company's Nubian Paint & Varnish Division, Chicago, has won the parent company senior salesman's award of $1,000.

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Wooster Brush to Hold Birthday Outing July 20

Wooster Brush Company, in celebration of its hundredth anniversary, has invited members and guests of the Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association to an all-day golf outing July 20 at the Wooster Country Club. Tee-off time is scheduled from 9:30 a.m. on. Cocktails will served at 6 p.m., with a buffet dinner following an hour later.

Davis Paint Promotes 2

Willard W. Vasterling, technical director of Davis Paint Company, Kansas City, Mo., and Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed a vice-president of the company. Mr. Vasterling entered the paint business in 1921 with the Glidden Company and has been associated with Davis for the past sixteen years.

Clarence E. Shedden, midwest Davis dealer sales manager, has been advanced to the position of general sales manager. Mr. Shedden, who has been active in paint merchandising and selling for the past twenty years, will be in direct charge of dealer sales in both the Kansas City and Cleveland territories.

Monsanto Names Robinson

C. R. Robinson has been named personnel relations superintendent of Monsanto Chemical Company's new plastics division plant in Addyston, Ohio. Mr. Robinson joined Monsanto in 1942. He later became a group leader and development chemist at the Monsanto, Ill., plant laboratories. In 1946, he was transferred to the company's plastics division as assistant to the director of research. In 1947, he became employee relations manager of the division and since December, 1950, has been personnel manager of the Springfield, Mass., plant.

Warwick Opens New Lab

Warwick Chemical division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has opened a new "Suntone" colors laboratory adjacent to the parent company's building in Long Island City, N. Y. The new laboratory will be devoted exclusively to problems of color chemistry relating to decorative printing of textile and plastics. The new quarters bring together a number of heretofore separately located laboratories. Products developed and controlled by this laboratory are presently being manufactured in Warwick plants in Rhode Island, New Jersey and South Carolina.

Trade Briefs

John R. Suman, senior vice-president of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, New York, has been named a director at large of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Dewey & Almy Chemical Company has named the National City Bank of New York and the City Bank Farmers Trust Company co-transfer agent and co-registrar, respectively.

Robert H. Miller, of the R. H. Miller Paint Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., was elected to the board of directors of the National Sales Executives of Eastern New York at a recent meeting in Albany.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils, fats and waxes continued meager last week, as buyers kept to the sidelines and awaited developments in the Korean peace talks. Crude vegetable oils were steadier and were advanced fractionally. Crude cottonseed and soybean oils were firmer with the increased cost of soybeans, and coconut oil reflected the slight advance of copra. Prices, however, lacked stability, due to the continued lack of demand for cash oil.

The largest decline occurred in animal oils and fatty acids. Red oil, stearic acid dropped 3 cents per pound and tallow fatty acid and tallow oil, 2 cents per pound due to recent decline in tallow. Oleo stearine declined 1½ cents per pound, while oleo oil was scarce and remained steady at sellers ceilings.

Grease oils also were weaker with lower cost of greases and were off 1 cent per pound.

Vegetable fatty acids also were reduced. Cottonseed and coconut fatty acids were dropped 1¼ cents, and soybean fatty acid ½ cent per pound.

Consuming inquiry for tallow and greases was reported practically nil and the market was easy, reflecting the weakness in the West and liberal offerings. Quotations were unstable and entirely nominal for all grades.

Trend of drying oils continued downward. Linseed oil was lowered ½ cent, as well as tung and oiticica oils. Business in these commodities was reported extremely slow.

Quiet demand for vegetable waxes lacked improvement. Recent arrivals of carnauba wax weakened the spot market and prices fell 3 cents to 5 cents per pound, as to grade. Offerings were more liberal, but consumers continued to limit purchases to small lots for immediate needs. Beeswax also was inactive, but firmness of crude replacements kept the spot market on a steady basis. Ouricury was easier and off 3 cents per pound.

Coconut, palm and oiticica oils were placed on open-end quota for the period July 1-September 30, 1951, by the Office of International Trade. Export control of sperm oil will be discontinued for this period. Export allocations of 90,000 pounds of tung oil and 46,000 pounds of castor oil, other than medicinal also were announced. These quantities may be licensed for export during the three-month period.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures lacked stability last week and registered moderate price declines, especially in deferred positions, while July was slightly lower. No July contracts were tendered last week. Trading was mixed and without feature. Unsettlement was due to continued lack of cash demand for oil, lower cotton, and a large prospective cotton crop. Private estimates placed cotton production at 28,500,000 bales and acreage under cultivation July 1 at 29,200,000 acres, compared with the government 1951 goal of 28,536,000 acres.

Interest in crude cottonseed continued low, and the market remained nominal at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Southeast and Valley. New crop oil for July shipment was reported sold at 15c. per pound, tankcars, Texas.

Refined cottonseed oil disappearance during May totaled 980 tankcars, against 1,004 in April and 1,994 in May last year. Total consumption, August through May, amounted to 16,284 tankcars, compared with 22,174 for the same period last year.

Visible supply at the end of May was estimated at 4,950 tankcars, against 7,596 for the same time last year.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended July 6 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	116	18.55	17.55	17.50@17.65
September	688	17.11	16.25	16.44S
October	368	16.18	15.36	15.48S
December	468	16.07	15.35	15.46S
1952				
January	6	16.00	15.85	15.35@15.50
March	53	15.99	15.33	15.46S
May	32	15.96	15.35	15.37@15.45

Total sales, 1,741 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil was nominal at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. mills, Valley. Light sales reported of crude soybean oil at 15c. Cottonseed cake quoted at $56 to $66.50 per ton, bulk, Valley. Cottonseed meal hydraulic, $75 per ton, sacked, Memphis and solvent at $74, same basis; cottonseed hulls quoted $17 per ton, bulk, Valley and $18, Memphis.

Linseed Oil

Further price declines featured the linseed oil market last week. Raw oil was cut ½c. per pound to 16½c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3. The continued lack of consuming demand and heavy available supplies were bearish factors. Offers of liberal resale oil at concessions also was a deterrent. Consumers continued to limit activity to the withdrawal of oil against former contracts, and showed no interest in forward requirements. Flaxseed was steadier and advanced 5c. to $3.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Minneapolis. Trading there was reported light.

CCC announced July 1, renewed offerings of 210,000,000 pounds of linseed oil at the market price on the date of sale.

Minneapolis.—Market was easier and prices were reduced ½c. to 15.7c. per pound, tankcars, zone 1. Buyers remained in a bearish frame of mind, showing only light interest, taking only small lots for prompt delivery. Shipping directions during the holiday-shortened week were continued light.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	6,120,000	3,300,000
Since Sept. 1	423,280,000	347,440,000

Flaxseed—Trading slow. Market steadier and advanced 5c. per bushel.

Minneapolis.—The cash flaxseed market was quiet even though crushes boosted bids to $3.50 a bushel the past week. Crusher bids were only for limited amounts at the higher levels. Bids on new-crop seed were 5c. under the old-crop market.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Past week	129,300	414,600	86,700	276,800
Since Sept. 1	25,476,200	18,346,100	4,521,500	4,394,200

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Carnauba wax, No. 3, 3c. per lb.
refined, 5c. per lb.
yellow, No. 1, 4c. per lb.
No. 2, 4c. per lb.
Coconut fatty acid, 1¼c. per lb.
Corn oil, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed fatty acid, 1¼c. per lb.
Grease oils, 1c. per lb.
Japan wax, 1c. per lb.
Linseed fatty acid, ½c. per lb.
oil, ½c. per lb.
Oiticica, ½c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, 1½c. per lb.
Ouricury wax, 3c. per lb.
Soybean oil fatty acid, ½c. per lb.
Tallow fatty acid, 2c. per lb.
oil, 2c. per lb.
Red oil, 3c. per lb.
Stearic acid, 3c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 7, 1950
173.5	178.9	197.5	117.3	118.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Crush: May

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during May and April, 1951, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons May	Tons April
Receipts	15,437	15,275
Crushed	118,986	*163,732
Stocks at mills	141,399	*244,043

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	38,629,000	*54,719,000
Stocks at mills	6,438,000	12,295,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	54,149,000	65,744,000
Factory and whse. stocks	228,997,000	231,852,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	49,092	*74,216
Stocks at mills	94,892	105,949

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	27,301	*35,975
Stocks at mills	34,413	40,150

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	[1]36,309	*51,970
Stocks at mills	[2]44,000	52,957

* Revised. [1] Includes 11,003 bales first cut, 22,801 bales second cut, and 2,505 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total 591.0; first cut, 564.0; second cut, 609.4; and mill run, 542.1 pounds. [2] Includes 26,518 bales first cut, 10,735 bales second cut, and 6,846 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Soybean Crush: May

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during May and April, 1951, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	Tons	
	May	April
Receipts	284,101	393,075
Crushed	637,812	*657,529
Stocks at mills	1,265,766	*1,619,477

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	209,264,000	*212,077,000
Stocks at mills	43,758,000	497,100,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	163,260,000	180,217,000
Factory and whse. stocks	119,641,000	*129,607,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	497,100	*511,278
Stocks at mills	180,168	172,174

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Trading was quiet. Market was steady for all grades at the recent price reduction.

Coconut—Market was firmer, though trading was still slow. Crude oil was quoted at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, up ¼c. At New York tankcars were quoted at 13¾c.

Copra—Although trading was inactive, the market was steady at $175 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Trading was slow and prices declined ¼c. per pound. Crude oil was sold at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined also was nominal at 17.90c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed Refined—Tone of market was firmer with the advance in crude oil. Buying interest was light. Refined oil was easy and nominal at 19.70c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Oiticica—Business continued inactive. Market was weaker and nominal. Liquid was quoted at 27½c. to 28c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Olive—Quietness prevailed in this market. Distressed oil still overhung the market. Edible oil was merely nominal at $3 to $3.15 per gallon, drums, duty paid, on spot. Olive foots also were inactive at 18½c. to 19c. per pound, drums, as to seller and quantity.

Palm—Consuming inquiry continued slow. Spot stocks were quoted at 25c. per pound, drums. Tankcars were available at 22c. per pound, New York, August delivery.

Peanut—Crude oil was scarce and nominal at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. The government did not release peanuts for crushing last week, but was expected to resume offerings next week. Refined oil was in slow request and nominal, at 20¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Crude oil was stronger reflecting the advance of beans. Tankcars were up fractionally to 14¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, July shipment; 14½c., August; 14¼c. to 14½c. September and 13¾c. October-December. Buying interest was inactive at the higher levels. Refined oil was quoted at 18.15c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Crude soybean oil consumption in May amounted to 3,395 tankcars, compared with 3,722 in April and 2,982 in May, 1950. Consumption during October through May totaled 28,048 tankcars, against 21,741 for the same period last year. Visible supply at the end of May was placed at 9,105 tankcars compared with 7,340 for the same time last year.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended July 6 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	50	15.40	14.50	14.75@14.98
September	50	14.30	13.80	13.75@13.85
October	39	13.92	13.20	13.25S
December	7	13.67	12.90	13.00@13.50
1952				
January	4	13.75	12.75	12.75S
March	3	13.33	13.23	12.70@12.95
May	7	13.00	12.75	12.80@12.90

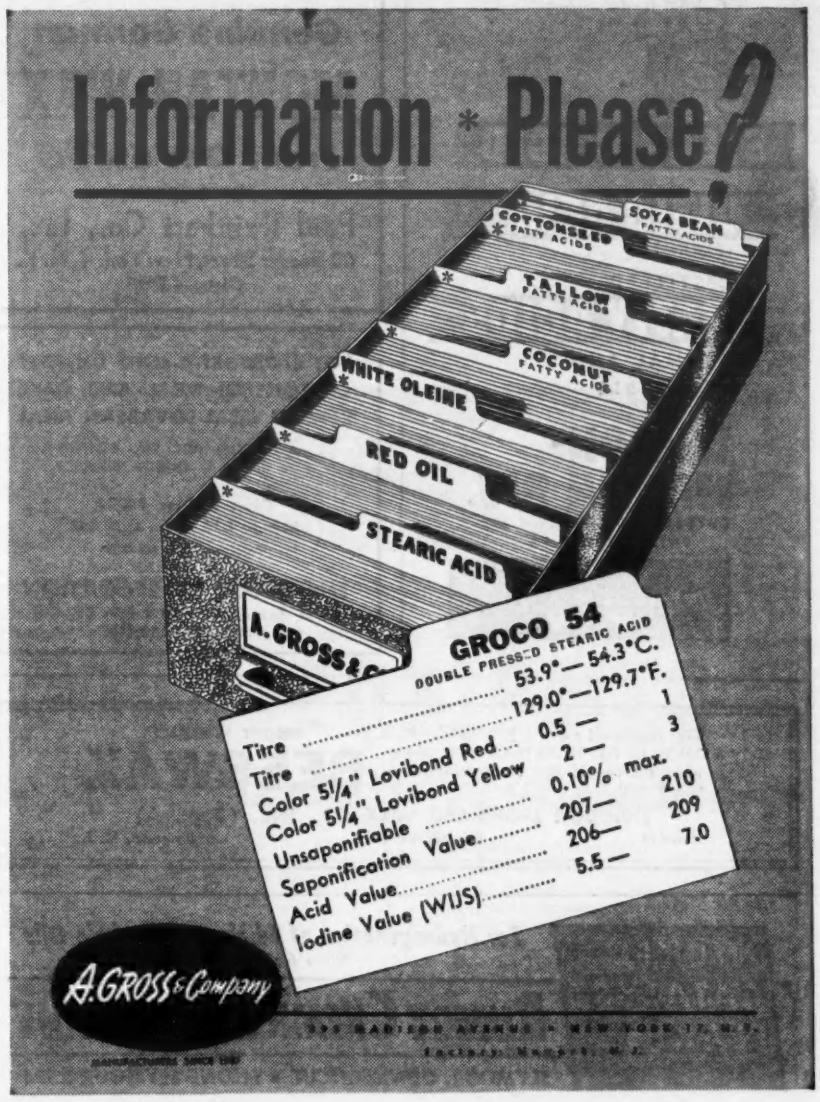
Total sales, 160 tankcars and switches.

Tung—This market was unsteady and prices were off ½c. per pound. Consuming inquiry was slow and market reflected the weakness of linseed and other drying oils. Tankcars were quoted at 37½c. to 38c. per pound, New York delivery. Drums were nominal at 39½c. per pound, carlots.

Fats and Greases

Lard—Market was quiet last week. Business was reported slow for domestic needs and fairly active for export. Prices for cash lard were nominal.

Tallow—Undertone of this market continued unsettled, reflecting the weakness in the West. Trading was restricted to an occasional tankcar. Quotations were nominal for fancy at 11c. per pound, tank-



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cars, delivered; extra, 10¾c.; special, 9½c. and No. 1, 7¾c., same basis. Sales of fancy were reported at 10½c., f.o.b. western points.

Animal Oils

Steady declines in fats resulted in further easiness in animal oils. Prices were 1c. to 2c. per pound. Grease oils dropped 1c. per pound. No. 1 was reduced to 16½c. to 17½c. per pound, depending upon quantity; extra winter strained, 19½c. to 20½c. and prime burning, 21½c. to 22½c., same basis. Acidless tallow oil was cut 2c. to 16½c. to 17½c. per pound, drums as to quantity. Neatsfoot oil was unchanged and more or less nominal. Oleo stearine oil was weaker and off 1½c. to 15½c. to 16½c. per pound, barrels, depending upon quantity.

Fish Oils

Business was reported slow both for refined and crude grades. Light pressed oil offered at the recent decline—15c. per pound tankcars, New York delivery and alkali refined, at 16½c., same basis. Crude oil was quoted nominally at 11c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore and Pacific coast.

Los Angeles.—Buying interest continued inactive last week. Limited offerings of oil were quoted nominally as follows:—Crude tuna, 9-10c. per pound; crude sardine, 11c. per pound, and menhaden, 10c. per pound, f.o.b. originating port.

Fatty Acids

Prices of all fatty acids were reduced due to the lower cost of basic oils and fats. Red oil and stearic acid were cut 3c. per pound. Red oil single distilled was quoted at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, and double, 19¼c. Drums were quoted at the usual markup. Stearic acid, single pressed was dropped to 16¼c. per pound, carlots; double, 16¾c. and triple, 19c., same basis. Tallow fatty acid was reduced 2c. to 12c. tankcars and 14c. per pound, drums, carlots and lesser quantities to 15¾c. Coconut fatty acid declined 1¼c. per pound, to 19½c. per pound, tankcars and double to 21c. same basis. Cottonseed was reduced 1¼c. and quoted at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars and 15c., drums, carlots. Soybean was off ½c. at 15c. per pound, tankcars, and 16½c., drums, carlots.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Meal stocks throughout the Southern states are limited. Demand continued very slow. Forty-one percent meal was quoted at $74 per ton Memphis; $75 Georgia, and $76 Carolina mills, July shipment. Usually at this time of the year there is a little interest in new crop cottonseed meal for September forward shipment, but so far demand is lacking.

Linseed Meal—Market was firmer under improved demand and reduced selling pressure.

Minneapolis.—A shrinkage in the excess supply of linseed meal, combined with a slight improvement, gave a better tone to the local market the past week. Fairly good trading was reported in meal for July through August delivery. Extracted meal for July-August delivery was quoted at $52-$52.50 per ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, September-December delivery at $53. Expeller meal was priced $1 a ton higher. Shipping directions were slow to fair.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	12,240,000	8,040,000
Since Sept. 1	755,050,000	679,271,000

Peanut Meal—With no releases of peanuts for crushing the supply of peanut meal is light. On the other hand, demand is slow and market was unchanged at $70 to $71 per ton southeastern mills. The government is expected to release peanuts for crushing, next week.
mills, July shipment. Buyers are still operating on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Waxes

Carnauba—Increased offerings due to new arrivals weakened the spot market and prices were off 3c. to 5c. per pound. Trading lacked improvement as consumers continued to purchase in a hand to mouth manner. No. 3 crude was quoted at $1.17 to $1.19 per pound and refined, $1.20 to $1.22 per pound, spot delivery; No. 2 yellow was lower at $1.28 to $1.30 per pound and No. 2, $1.26 to $1.28.

Ouricury—Trading was quiet. Prices were easier and off 3c. per pound. Refined ranged from 85c. to 87c. per pound, as to quantity.

Margarine Output: May

Margarine production totaled 80,344,000 pounds in May, compared with 71,393,000 pounds in April and 56,357,140 pounds in May, 1950, according to the Census Bureau.

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Oleomargarine

	Uncolored	Colored
	May	
Stocks, beginning of month[1]	4,668,000	8,928,000
Production	19,629,000	60,715,000
Shipments	20,600,000	60,549,000
Stocks, end of month[1]	3,697,000	9,094,000
Production by type of package:[2]		
One pound:		
Regular (Elgin, Western, etc.)	9,712,000	$58,336,000
Bags (plastic)	6,387,000	.....
Bulk:		
Pats or chips	.....	613,000
Over one pound (excluding pats and chips)	3,530,000	1,750,000

Production Totals of Oleomargarine

1951—5 months (Jan.-May)	114,458,000	320,722,000
1950—5 months (Jan.-May)	250,327,000	120,698,000
1950 annual production	437,119,000	499,705,000
1949 annual production	682,747,000	177,218,000
1948 annual production	811,645,000	96,397,000

[1] Stocks held at production plants only. Total factory and warehouse stocks at the beginning and end of May were 20,066,000 pounds and 17,959,000 pounds respectively.
[2] The sum of these items does not agree with production shown above because some oleomargarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

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Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuting Machine.
Stokes & Smith G1 Powder Filler.
Colton 36" Copper Coating Pan.
Shriver C.I. Filterpress, 12" & 24".
200 Gals. S.S. Tilt Kettle, Steam Jktd.
Day 5 Gals. Vacuum Mixer, double sigma arms, Stainless Bowl & Arms, Jktd.
10—100 Gals. New S.S. Tanks, with Covers.
Kiefer piston Vasco Filler.
1,000 Gals. copper Vacuum Pan, Jktd.
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2 Pressure Filters, S.S., 24 leaves.

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1—Buffalo Vac. Steam Dryer, 24"x20" Also Rotary Vac. Dryers & Vac. Shelf Dryers.
12—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers. Tray, Truck & conveyor Types.
8—Rotary Dryers. Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers built to order.

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP. also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers, 300 & 301.

FILTERS

4—SPERRY 36" CORNER FEED IRON FILTER PRESSES.
10—Sperry and Shriver 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 36" iron and wood filter presses.
2—12" Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses. Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.
4—Vallez type 49RS, 41 Stainless covered, Leaf Rotating Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

1—Dopp 1000 gal. closed, agit., jack. Kettle. Also smaller sizes.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 1,000 gals.
2—Struthers-Wells 10 gal. Jack. Agit. Autoclaves, 5 HP motors.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Aluminum, Copper, Glass Lined & Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 150 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

1—Leominster #0 Rotary Cutter.
1—#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC. 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—9"x24" 3 Pair High, Steel Roller Mill.
3—Abbe Pebble Mills 6'x8', 3'x3½' & 24"x30".
Hardinge 6'x22" Conical Ball Mill.
8—Abbe Jar Mills Lab to 13 gal. sizes.
Rotary Cutters, Mikro Pulverizers & Fitzpatrick Comminut. machines.

MIXERS—ALL TYPES

Baker Perkins Double Arm Mixers, 200 & 9 gals. Also Single Arm Mixers.
1—Ross Lab. Double Arm Jack Mixer, 2 qts.
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

SCREENS AND SIFTERS

3—Tyler 3S Jr. Hammer Screens, 20"x60". Also larger sizes.
1—Rotex Sifter, 20" x 64", 4 Surface.

MISC AND SPECIALS

Stokes R Tablet Machine, 2½" dia.
Colton #4T Tablet Machine, 1¼".
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines ½ to 3".
4—French Oil 400 Ton Linseed & Cottonseed Hydr. Presses.
6—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers. Impreg. Units, Lab or Pilot plant and up.
2—Stokes 2E Paste Fillers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
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2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
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2—Stainless Steel Tub. Condensers, 39 sq. ft., 200 sq. ft.
6—Stainless Steel Kettles, Jktd. & Agit., 2700 gal. & 950 gal.
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8—Stokes Rotary Tablet Presses, B-2, D-3, D-4; 16-punch.
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Conical, copper, 20", 2.7 cu. ft.
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104 ft. centers 14" w/structural (1)
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11' centers 4" x 6" buckets.
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Bird, 36" x 50", cont. rubber covered, SS.
A.T.&M. 60" SS type 316.
Bird, 24", cont. type CH, series 200, steel.
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DRYERS

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Buflovak, drum, 24" x 20", SS & aluminum.
Laboratory Spray, SS, #11.

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Oliver, 8' x 10', 250 sq. ft., wood & steel (3).
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Oliver, 11'6" x 14', 500 sq. ft., wood & steel.
No. 7 Sweetland, 41 taps, 2", 19 leaves.
No. 7 Sweetland, 41 taps, 2", 20 leaves.
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48" x 40", Buflovak, steel (2).

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40 gal., SS clad, jack'd., 40#, hinged covers (6).

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3' x 25' x ⅜" shell (2).
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6' x 14' x 9/16" Struthers-Wells (2 NEW).
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9' & 8' x 48' x ⅜" shell Traylor.

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14" x 16" B&S 2-roll spiked (NEW).
16" x 40", three roll.
22" x 12", four cage.
Four cage, Stedman.
Size B, Abbe.
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3,700 gal. 5'x25'x1/4", 20 PSI, weld.
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350 gal., 3' x 6'6" x ¼".
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6,500 gal., 76" x 27'10" Extra Heavy (30).

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Cortisone Synthesized

—Continued from page 5

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MONEL EQUIPMENT

Following equipment, set up but practically new, for sale by chemical plant:

One Double and Single Effect Buflovak Monel Evaporator, 148 and 145 square feet. Complete with calandria and salt separator and accessories.

One 3 ft. x 24 ft. Direct Fired Hersey Dryer with accessories. Fully equipped with feed chute, mechanical air lock, fan and cyclone with balanced air lock. Dual fuel gas and oil burners, control instruments, etc. Brick lined and insulated. All parts of equipment in path of product of monel construction.

One Oliver 3 ft. diameter Horizontal Continuous Filter. Monel construction. Pump, blower and motor, etc., available.

One Vibratory Feeder. Syntron Electric F45 with controller. Monel construction.

One Chlorine Evaporator. Made by Wallace and Tiernan, 50,000 B.T.U. cap. Standard construction.

One Disc. Feeder. Kennedy 36" diameter. Cap. ½ ton per hour. Standard Construction.

One Auxiliary Generating Set, 15KW, gasoline and gas powered. Has power takeoff.

One Auxiliary Generator Set, Kohler 3 KVA., Gasoline and gas powered.

BOX NO. 893
OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER

Current Prices

—Continued from page 35

Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17¾	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.18¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17¼	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.18¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.19¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.20¼	—
Zinc oxide Fac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Phenosulphonate, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	—
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.44	—
ton lots	lb.	.45	—
less ton lots	lb.	.46	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	6.85	—
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.25	9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd	100 lbs.	6.05	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45	8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	9.25	9.75
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	10.50
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher			
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	—
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.85	2.50
Thionosulphonate, NF gran. bbls., dms	lb.	.33	.34
powd. bbls	lb.	.36	.37
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	—
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.60	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.24½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.25	—
normal, dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate)			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2 bbls., works	lb.	.26½	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	30½	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	2.10	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
98½-99% white, milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	35½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½	.03¼
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.04¼	.04¾
milled bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.13	.17

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